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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. 1 NO 128. BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JULY 29 1913. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON,

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT

BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
2nd August	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
9th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	
16th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Maloja ..	12500
23rd ,,	Caledonia..	8000	.....	
30th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
6th September	Arabia ..	8000	.....	
13th ,,	India ..	8000	Macedonia....	10500
20th ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	
27th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11000
4th October	Egypt ..	8000	.....	
11th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan.	10000
18th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Ton
21st February.*	Caledonia.	8000	.....	..
28th ,,	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7 March.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
21st ,,	Macedonia	10500	.....	..
28th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
* 1st April.	Himalaya.	7000	.....	..
4th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
18th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
2nd May.	Caledonia	8000	.....	..
9th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	1100
16th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE.	RETURN.
	"A" rate "B" rate.	"A" rate "B" rate.
To MARSEILLES..	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8
,, LONDON ..	627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8 or Rs. 792

To COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accomodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent

Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Maru.				
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	9126	3th July	25th July
Rangoon Maru	V. Kamoshita.	9361	7th July	8th Aug.
Kawachi Maru	S. Christiansen	9158	0th Aug.	22nd Aug.

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay

THE

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LIMITED.

MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

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SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Intend to despatch Steamer as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing Date.	Time	Route
KOLA ..	1,205	Thu. 31st July	9 a.m.	Direct
LINGA ..	2185	Fri. 1st Aug	*6 a.m.	Direct

*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (weekly).

S.S. "Kola," 1,205 tons, on Thursday, 31st July, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS (Weekly.)

S.S. "Barjora," 3,164 tons, on Thursday, 31st July calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Lingha, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly)

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing of
*PUNTAKOTA..	3418	Thursday 7th August
†PUNDUA ..	3305	,, 21st ,,
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	,, 4th Sept
†LINDULA ..	3358	,, 18th Sentr:

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

†Calls at Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA. (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents, Nicol Road near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

29th July, 1913.

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The "Bombay Chronicle"

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	Rs.	a.
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Emerson: Clinical Diagnosis	15	12
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Kerr: Operative Midwifery	15	12
Chapin and Pisek: Diseases of Infants and Children	13	8
Max-Einhorn: Diseases of the Stomach	13	8
Birnbaum and Blacker: Malformations of the Foetus	13	2

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THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LD.

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

Branches:—

Mumbadevi (Bombay), Ahmedabad and Gondal.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital, Rs. 10,000,000.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent. P. A. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

160

INDIAN SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1905.

REGISTERED CAPITAL 2,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 1,50,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL 75,00,000
RESERVED FUND 15,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES:

LONDON: 95, BISHOPSGATE, E. C. AHMEDABAD, BARODA, BHAVNAGAR, BROACH, CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DHULIA, HYDERABAD (Sind), INDORE, KARACHI, LUCKNOW, NAGPORE, NASIK, POONA, RAJKOTE, SUKKUR, SURAT, YEOTMAL and DHULIA temporarily closed.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest at 2½ per cent. is allowed on daily balances o. Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

INTEREST at the rate of 4½ per cent. is allowed in Fixed Deposits for twelve months. Minimum amount accepted is Rs. 500.

RATE OF INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

ACCOUNTS ARE OPENED in the Savings Bank in the name of one or more persons and interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, &c.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged against approved security.

SHARES AND GOVERNMENT PAPER are sold and purchased on commission and received for safe custody, and interest is recovered upon them.

STERLING DRAFTS payable in London are sold and purchased.

Gold and Silver imported for constituents.

Further particulars may be ascertained on application.

CHOONILAL D. SARAIYA,
Managing Director.

175

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital .....Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Paid-up .....Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund .....Rs. 62,500

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Branches and Agencies:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Bussorah, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi (Bombay, Lucknow, Mandvi (Bombay), Navsari, Rajkot, Sukkur, Surat and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent., and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

The Bank issues Letters of Credit on all the important Cities of India.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to a one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the Rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

THE

Bombay Chronicle

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

TOWN.

Yearly .....Rs. 20
Half-Yearly .....Rs. 11
Quarterly .....Rs. 6

MOFUSSIL.

Yearly.....Rs. 30
Half-Yearly.....Rs. 15
Quarterly.....Rs. 9

REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1912.

Policies issued.. 6,825 for £2,458,161
New Premiums (1912) £112,664
Annual Income ... £1,481,521
Assets £10,589,255
Total Payments under Policies £29,233,881

CALL FOR LATEST PROSPECTUS.

WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.

Indian Lives at European Rates.

Assurances, Old Age Pensions, and Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply:—

CROFT, MODY & Co.,

CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma, and Ceylon.

GRESHAM BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

SAVING TOILET TIME.

"I find it is quickly absorbed by the skin, and spreads easily, which is a great advantage, especially when one is in a hurry," writes a lady, of Pomeroy Day Cream. To cool and cleanse the face, and protect the complexion from roughness, many ladies are using this refreshing cream. It is safer to use than soap and water, as it does not dry up the skin, but, on the contrary, cleanses the pores, and gives a delightful smooth suppleness, which is a great protection against wrinkles. Pomeroy Day Cream has a refined, evanescent perfume, and although quickly absorbed contains no grease. It is very effectual in preventing objectionable shininess of the face when a hot room has to be entered. Pomeroy Day Cream is sold in pretty vases by Chemists and Perfumers.

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VITTEL **GRAND SOURCE**

The new medicinal Table Water, bottled at the famous Vittel Springs in Vosges. A mild alkaline bi-carbonated sulphated water with an agreeable flavour. It may be used as a daily beverage, plain or with wines and spirits. Eradicates uric acid from the blood, and so removes all traces of Gout, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver complaints, Neurasthenia, etc.

Sole Agents in India.

PRAGJEE SOORJEE & Co.,

Vad Gadi, BOMBAY.

To be had at all leading Chemists and Druggists.

YOUR KIDNEYS ARE THE FILTERS OF YOUR WHOLE FRAME.

Keep the body pure by keeping the fitters active and healthy.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LTD.,

Established 1906.

Chairman:
The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, K.C.I.E.

FIRE LIFE

(Funds invested in Government Securities.)

Authorised Capital	... ...	50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	... ...	25,00,000
Paid up Capital	... ...	5,00,000
Reserve Fund	... ...	65,000
Claims paid over	... ...	1,50,000

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Expert actuarial advice.
Rates low consistent with safety.
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Claims paid promptly.
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WANTED on handsome salary and commission, agents and canvassers for Bombay and unrepresented parts of India.

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Messrs. RAHIM JOOSAB & Co
27, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE WORLD'S ALL.

OUR

Atank Nigrah Pills

ARE

THE WORLD'S ALL

as they give strength and vigour much desired. They are in use throughout the World, amongst rich and poor, males, and females, young and old. They require no obervance of diet, and in all seasons blessing the users with memory, energy, good appetite, etc., thus restoring them to full health.

Re. I for a tin with 32 Pills.

Available Everywhere.

Or from:—

VAIDYA SHASTRI
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
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The British Crown Assurance Corporation Ltd.

FIRE Insurance accepted at Moderate rates.
Prompt payment of Claims.

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WHEN THE

New Electric Laundry

guarantees entire satisfaction in

DRY CLEANING AND FINISHING of clothings of all descriptions.

Clothes Treated Antiseptically.

Original colour of garments retained

REGULAR DELIVERY STRICTLY MAINTAINED.

Prices compare favourably with local rates.

K. JONES & Co.,

46, PRINCE BUILDINGS.
Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

SURGICAL APPLIANCES.

BELTS, ENAMELS,
SUSPENSORY BANDAGES
and all kinds of
RUBBER GOODS.

Best quality at lowest London prices.

Please state your requirements and enclose Money Order, and goods to full value will be sent per return post.

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85, SURREY STREET, STRAND,
LONDON, W. C.
(ESTABLISHED 1871.)

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B. O. C. CANDLES.

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Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
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269

ESTABLISHED 1885. ASSETS EXCEED Rs. 3,00,00,000.

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(Next to Eastern Bank) POST BOX No. 112.

Manager for India: G. M. Rose.

Our I. C. O brand

REFINED COTTONSEED OIL

is an excellent cooking and salad oil, safely taking the place of GHEE or BUTTER in a number of dainties.

INDIAN COTTON OIL Co., Limited.

HUMMUM St., FORT, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 2136.

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BYCULLA.	COLABA.
KALYAN.	CHURCH GATE.
BHUSAWAL.	GRANT ROAD.
KHANDWA.	BANDRA.
MUNMAR.	SURAT.
ITARSI.	BARODA.
NAGPORE.	AHMEDABAD.
NERAL.	WADHWAN.
POONA NO. 1.	AJMERE.
POONA NO. 2.	ABU ROAD.
DHOND.	MHOW.
LONAVLA.	KOTAH.
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4 Single Crighton Openers.
7 Breaker Scutchers.
36 Cards 38in. on wire.
42 Heads of Drawing Frames of 7 deliveries each.
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12 Roving Frames of 160 Spindles each.
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5 Pair of Mules 1 3/8in. gauge of 804 Spindles each.
For further particulars apply to
THE MANAGER,
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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS under the above heading are charged:—

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Per line	0	4
Minimum charge	1	0

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A WELL ESTABLISHED LIFE OFFICE with a view to extend its business invite applications from all parts of India from men of position only. For particulars apply MANAGER, General Assurance Society, Ltd. Ajmer.

APPLES—PEARS—9lbs. nett for Rs. 3-8, by V. P. parcel post, all charges included. Apply Captain BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Punjab. 0257

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THE BOMBAY CORRESPONDENT of "Commerce," Calcutta, would be glad to receive photographs of business men for re-production in that paper. Please address:—"BOMBAY CORRESPONDENT; COMMERCE," c/o. "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED to purchase old type, tea lead, and tin. Also quotations pig lead and antimony. Send quotations to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED.—By young lady POST as COMPANION to European or Indian lady. Apply Box 500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A TRAINED ACCOUNTANT. Apply, in person, MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A DESPATCHER knowing precis writing. Salary Rs. 30. Apply, in person, MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."

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FOR SALE.—Four cylinder F. N. MOTOR CYCLE and SIDE CAR FOR SALE, in perfect running order. Price Rs. 1,200 or near offer. Apply Box 30, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE CHESTNUT ARAB PONY five years very comfortable paces, believed sound. Price Rs. 350, or near offer. Box 26, c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

TO BE LET.

SMALL FLAT AVAILABLE in Apollo Street for Bachelors E. L. & F. No kitchen. Cheap. Apply Box 45, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 0314

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D'LAL & COMPANY,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE of over 500 Articles of Jewellery and Indian Curiosities.

SALE TO COMMENCE FROM 31ST. JULY.

On THURSDAY, the 31st July and subsequent days until the clearance of the whole stock every day at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. D'LAL and Co., Auctioneers, will dispose off by Public Auction, without reserve at their Rooms, in the old "Times of India" Building, El. Circle Fort, the entire stock-in-trade of a jeweller's shop, closing partnership account, consisting of the very valuable jewellery such as necklaces, bracelets, broaches, earrings, nose studs, sleeve links, buttons, scarf pins, rings, buckles, pencils, lockets, muff chains, charms, pendents, gold ear studs, clips, cigar cutters, silver and gun metal cigar cases, match covers, card cases, umbrella handles, silver and rold gold watches, Indian curiousities and other fancy articles too numerous to detail.

The above jewellery is on view.

D'LAL & CO.,
Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
El. Circle, Fort.
Bombay, 29th July, 1913. 259

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

Complete Programme at
6-30 and 10 p.m.
PICTURES ONLY AT 8-30.

ANOTHER BUMPER PROGRAMME.

THE IMPOSSIBLE POSSIBLE.

Have you seen Mdlle Elise under sensational shooting act?

The largest of Marvels.

THE WIZARD OF THE WEST.

Mr. illwell has many more wonderful things this week.

A Poem in Pictures.

The adaptation of Scott's Poem, "The Lady of the Lake," is a masterpiece.

KITTO & KITTO

The Patter Comedian in a double turn.

THE GREAT COMBINE

OF

STEAM	EXPERIENCE
GAS	AND
ELECTRICITY	EFFICIENCY.

Has placed our Works on a par with the best of England and America.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING Co.,

Dry Cleaning, Dyeing & Electric Finishing Works.

12/14, Hamam Street, Fort
BOMBAY.

Rowlands' Kalydor

Makes your skin soft and smooth.

You can easily have a clear, velvety, healthy complexion if you use

Rowland's
Kalydor
"For Your Skin."

This world-famous preparation quickly removes freckles, redness, roughness, cutaneous eruptions, and other disorders of the skin. Perhaps you know how unpleasant it is to suffer from these skin troubles—but whether you do or not, you should always have a bottle of Rowland's Kalydor handy and use it night and morning. Get it from your chemist. Rowland and Sons, 67, Hatton Garden, London, E.C. Sold by stores and chemists. Ask for Rowland's Kalydor, of 67, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid spurious imitations.

THE EAST & WEST INSURANCE CO., LD.

RELIABLE LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICE.

PREMIUMS VERY LOW.

Agents Wanted.

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Apply to—

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19, Bank Street, Fort.

BOMBAY.

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To-Night! **To-Night!**

The

RAJAH'S CASKET.

A Detective Drama full of Startling Incidents.
(2,500 Feet-2 Parts)

This film has been released only lately and is an unique production in many respects.

FULL PROGRAMME OF COMICS.

Bobby as an Apache.—(A highly amusing comedy with the famous boy-actor Bobby in the leading part.)

Tweeduldum in Love with a Singer.—*(Comic)*

3 Shows Nightly.—*7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11. Sat. and Sunday 11-15 to 12-15.*

Prize Shows.—Sat. and Sunday—5-30 to 6-30.

CHURNI ROAD. **Tel. No. 1271.**

YOU HAVE USED THE REST NOW USE THE BEST.
There are several good tyres on the market, bu

PALMER TYRES
ARE BETTER

THE STRONGEST TYRE IN THE WORLD.

They cost a little bit more in the beginning than any other canvass-lined tyres because they are better made on the Palmer process of mannfacturing which makes a tyre to give complete satisfaction.

Price:—Standard cover Rs. 8-8-0 each.
Tube ,, 4-0-0 ,,

REMEMBER THAT PALMERS ARE THE ONLY TYRES WHICH GIVE COMPLETE SATISFACTION.

From all dealers or from

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.,

Church Gate St., BOMBAY. **East Street, POONA.** **Brigade Road, BANGALORE (Cant.)**

MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.

PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	...	...	per 50 Rs.	3—0
Dindigul Bouquets ,,	...	...	,, 50 ,,	2-12
Dindigul Torches ,,	...	...	,, 50 ,,	2—8
Dindigul Rocks ,,	...	...	,, 50 ,,	2—8
Dindigul Pride, thin and long	...	...	,, 50 ,,	2—0

Besides the above good many Brands in stock.
Price List on receipt of a Post-card.

Sole Agents in India, **D. Merwan & Co.,** 24 Medows Street, Fort.

Branch: 95, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co.

Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

BURGES,
Show Room.

Fancy Goods, Perfumery, Novelties and Presentation Articles,

opposite Crawford Market
(NEW BUILDING.)

GAZDAR & Co.,

Flooring Tiles. Marble Mr chants and Contractors Bath Tubs. Lavatories. Urinals and Bath-room Fittings, ect.

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28. CHURCH-GATE ST., Fort
BOMBAY

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, Ld., ESTABLISHED 1876.
Gresham Building, Fort.
Funded Capital, Rs. 1,88,500.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.
OBJECT.—The object of the fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved Securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predecessing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to Canvassers.
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

A SWEET breath is a sign of a sound stomach. Kasagra, the delightful, because it regulates the bowels and liquid laxative, sweetens the breath, improves digestion.

SPECIAL OFFER
For the Rains.
NAVY SERGE SUIT,
Indigo Dye
Rs. 26/ only.
Note Address:—
DANN & Co.,
The Reliable Tailor & Outfitter.
Opp. THOMAS COOK & Son,
Hornby Road and Watson's Hotel,
BOMBAY.

SCORPION-POISON'S WONDERFUL CURE.

Gentlemen! why live in terror of scorpions? Why dream of the terrible results of scorpion sting, when by only holding Dr. Thacker's scorpion Butee (root) effects a charming cure in 3 minutes? Our Medicine is so completely reliable, that anybody possessing it can safely venture to play with the most venomous ones. Price 4 annas per Butee, As. 8 for 3 Butees. Postage extra.

Sardar Chandulal, Chief Revenue Officer Radhanpur State, Rajputana, writes on 11-7-1911:

Dr. Thacker.—Please send me 3 Butees more Your Butees are very effica cious and praiseworthy. Marvellous specific for snake bite, Rs. 2.

Dr. THACKER,
Bap 112, C. P. Tank Road, BOMBAY Post GIRAUM

"CAT AND MOUSE" ACT.

CRITICISM OF MR. McKENNA.

Sir Victor Horsely criticised Mr. McKenna, Home Secretary, on July 8 at a demonstration held in the Queen's Hall, under the auspices of the National Political League, a non-party organisation in favour of the enfranchisement of women. Miss M. A. Broadhurst presided.

Sir Victor Horsley said he recognised the truth of Mr. Llyod George's statement on Saturday that Liberalism was equality, What they had to demonstrate to Mr. Llyod George was that equality was Liberalism. The "Cat and Mouse" Act was no deed of Liberalism. It was a measure to torture those who sought their just right. It was new thing, says the "Daily Telegraph." It had been the present Home Secretary's method all along. Mr. McKenna had gone from one day to another sinking lower in the degradation of bureaucracy. (Cheers.) Sir Victor said he spoke as a doctor, and he wanted to denounce the conduct of the Home Secretary. (Cheers.) He was there as a medical man to protest not merely against the cruelty of the Act and the inevitable injury it inflicted upon constitutional prisoners whom the law pretended to protect, but he was there to protest against the infamous libels which Mr. McKenna had uttered in the House of Commons against the medical profession. He said his (the Home Secretary's) forcible feeding was an ordinary medical practice. That was a lie, said Sir Victor. (Cheers.) Mr. McKenna said it was not dangerous. That again was not true. That statement was made in 1912, and in 1913 he said, "It is undeniably true that forcible feeding is a most objectionable practice." (Laughter.) Who was telling the truth? Mr. McKenna of 1912 or Mr. McKenna of 1913? Let him answer that in the House of Commons. It was declared Sir Victor, the most dangerous Act ever placed upon the Statute Book. It was most dangerous to personal liberty as citizens. The advice he would offer to the Government was to wipe the Act off the Statute Book (Cheers.) Next they should exalt Mr. McKenna to the House of Lords as Viscount Holloway—(cheers and laughter—and there seat him next to that prince of coercionists, Lord Curzon. (Cheers.)

A resolution was carried protesting against the present policy of a Government which made no attempt to deal in a statesmanlike way with the grievance that underlay the existing unrest. It drew attention to the "grave results" of the administration of the "Cat and Mouse" Act, the terrtrue of which the Government was forced to use as a protection against facing a death in prison.

PURSUING A SHADOW.

ACTION AGAINST AN M.P.

There was a sequel at the Southwark County Court on July 8, to the action against Mr. E. A. Strauss, the member for West Southwark, for alleged failure to carry out his election pledges, reports the "Daily Telegraph."

Plaintiff in the action was an accountant named Macgillicuddy, and he sued Mr. Strauss to recover damages on the ground that the member had not voted in the House of Commons in accordance with his promises when before the electors. Plaintiff failed to make out his case, and judgment was given against him with costs.

Mr. Tong (for Messrs. Bird and Bird, the defendant's solicitors) now applied for an order to enable the registrar to tax the costs on the scale above £20. He pointed out that Mr. Macgillicuddy would not dispute that the action was of interest to a large number of persons, and on that ground he asked for the higher scale.

His Honour: Is it of any use?

Mr. Tong: I must take my own chance as to that.

His Honour said he should not interfere; the matter should have been dealt with at the trial. The costs would have to be taxed on the £10 scale.

Mr. Macgillicuddy applied for a new trial of the original action, but Mr. Tong objected on the ground that he was out of time in making the application.

Plaintiff declared that he understood from the Court that so long as he gave notice of his intention to appeal within fourteen days from the trial, he could make his claim for a new trial at any time.

His Honour: I am afraid a man in your position and with your ability cannot claim the advantage of ignorance of the process of the Court. His Honour explained that the plaintiff might get Mr. Strauss's consent to a new trial, "but," he added, "I think it is better that you are out of time. You are pursuing a shadow. No Court would entertain an action against a member of Parliament for what he had done in the House in the circumstances."

Mr. Macgillicuddy: It is the first time the question has ever been raised. Perhaps the judges of the High Court would take a different view from your honour.

Mr. Tong: Then start an action in the High Court (Laughter.)

His Honour: I am afraid I can't help you.

The application was dismissed.

Leave the office with a headache and go home? Don't do it, take Stearns' Headache Cure before you leave and you will arrive home in a pleasant mood.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

The following rainfall statistics have been registered at the Colaba Observatory:

Fall for 24 hours ended 8 a.m. July 28, 0·51 in.

Fall from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. July 28, 0·22 in.

Fall since June 1, 68·69 in.

Excess over average since June 1, 16·46 in.

The following are the rainfall statistics as registered on other gauges in Bombay:—

Rain Gauges.	24 hours to 8 a. m. of 28 July 1913	Total since June 1st 1913.
	In. cts.	In. cts.
E. G. Hospital ..	1.11	68·35
G. T. Hospital ..	1.32	67.47
J. J. Hospital ..	1.33	70·17
Sion Factory ..	No Return	

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday the 28th July 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi records 0.56" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the submontane districts and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in defect at Sirsa.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded at Allahabad and clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Ajmer reports 0.11" of rain. Skies are clear in upper Sind and moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is drier then usual in upper Sind. Both day and night temperatures are in excess at Jacobabad and in defect in east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—No telegram has been received from Veraval. Rainfall has been general; Bhuj has had 1.53", Dwarka 1.68", Rajkot 3.09", Bhavnagar Para 0.29", Surat 0.50", Ahmedabad 2.81", Deesa 4.52", Neemuch 1.46" and Indore 0.12". Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect except in the extreme western districts of Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Local rain has fallen; Hoshangabad has had 0.12" and Nagpur 0.32". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Temperature is normal.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.51", Ratnagiri 0.17", Mormugao 1.05" and Karwar 1.09". Skies are heavily clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum records 0.32" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

General Remarks.—The storm has moved in a westerly direction and is today to the north of Bhuj. Seas have become rough on the Kathiawar and lower Sind coasts. Rainfall has increased and been widespread in Gujarat and Kathiawar but has decreased considerably in the central parts of the country, Rajputana, the United Provinces, the Deccan and Hyderabad. The precipitation has again been nearly general in West Central India but light and local in the Central Provinces and the south Bombay Deccan, while in the United Provinces and Hyderabad rainfall has ceased. On the west coast of the Peninsula precipitation has again been nearly general. Local rain has fallen also in the north Punjab. The storm may continue to move in a nearly westerly direction. The deficiency of pressure at the centre, however, is even less than yesterday.

Nearly general rain is likely in Kathiawar, Gujarat, and on the west coast of the Peninsula, fairly general rain in lower Sind and some showers in the submontane districts of the Punjab and possibly in Rajputana.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. ON MONDAY, the 28th of July, 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall Past 24 hours	Since 1st June to date.	Variation. 1st June to date.
PERSIAN AREA—						
Bushire ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask ..	101·3	89·3	44	..	..	—0·06
Muskat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
DO. (27th) ..	108·3	90·3	..	..	..	—0·17
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	103 3	86·5	57	..	5·70	+3 42
Rawalpindi ..	9. 9	76·6	82	0·56	7·88	—1·40
Lahore ..	97 9	82·7	77	..	9·11	+2·36
Sirsa ..	98 3	76 5	71	..	12·89	+7 68
Ambala ..	93 5	79·9	85	..	18 15	+7 81
Delhi ..	94 5	77 8	92	..	9 24	—1·22
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	95 5	78 0	64	..	5 18	—5 92
Mainpuri ..	94 8	77 6	73	..	5 11	—4·31
Jhansi ..	89 1	74 5	72	..	4 90	—10 58
Cawnpore ..	93 6	75 0	70	..	8·31	—4·97
Allahabad ..	93 1	78 0	7.	..	9·91	—5 61
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad ..	110 6	92·8	45	..	1·08	—0·03
Karachi ..	88 0	81 0	87	..	8 68	+4·88
Ajmer ..	88 1	70 4	90	0·11	7 37	—1·04
Jaipur ..	85 :	73 6	86	..	11·33	+2·31
Kotah ..	84 6	75 1	75	..	5 17	—6·81
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	87 5	75·0	93	1·53	21·4	—13·31
Dwarka ..	83 6	75 7	93	1·68	12·3	+3·99
Veraval ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajkot ..	78 6	71·3	91	3·09	21·0	+6·07
Bhavnagri Para.	80·6	75·8	91	0·29	..	..
Surat ..	81 4	75 6	100	0·50	28·3	+19·19
Ahmedabad ..	77 6	74 7	98	2·81	28 1	+3·09
Deesa ..	83 6	74 4	95	4·52	23·9	+8·01
Neemuch ..	77 9	69 5	97	1·46	14 44	+2·46
Indore ..	76 :	70 1	89	0·12	23·71	+8·97
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	85 8	74 3	83	..	17·48	—6·73
Saugor ..	86 8	70 0	82	..	14·85	—5·10
Hoshangabad ..	85 1	77 4	89	0·12	20·34	+0·12
Khandwa ..	84 4	72 0	80	..	24·29	+10·77
Akola ..	84 :	72 5	76	0·06	15·88	+1·50
Amraoti ..	83 8	72 8	83	0·07	22·85	+7·59
Nagpur ..	82 6	74 3	78	0·32	24 02	+2·17
Chanda ..	85 5	76 0	69	0·01	17·39	+4·32
Raipur ..	87 7	76 6	80	..	18 02	—4·02
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	83 3	77 2	89	0·51	58·69	+16·46
Ratnagiri ..	84 0	77 9	84	0·17	55·60	—5·41
Mormugao ..	84 0	76·4	91	1·05	63·89	+9·65
Karwar ..	83 7	75 0	78	1 09	69·20	—5·50
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	83 9	72 6	83	..	9·95	+0·89
Ahmednagar ..	79 1	69·5	88	0·02	16·29	+8·12
Poona ..	79 :	70 8	79	0·04	19·29	+8·23
Sholapur ..	86 3	70 3	76	..	9·66	+0·96
Bijapur ..	85 :	70 3	78	..	8 54	+3·25
Belgaum ..	74 3	67 1	88	0·32	19·05	—3·83
Aurangabad ..	82 5	67 7	79	0·02	14 49	+3·17
Nizamabad (Indur).	87 0	73 2	73	..	26 66	+12 59
Hyderabad ..	87 8	72·2	73	..	10·00	+0·13
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore ..	86 8	75 8	84	0·14	61·01	—11·46
Calicut ..	84 9	75 6	90	0·69	59 62	—12·21
Cochin ..	84 :	76·7	82	0·10	45·41	—3 89
Colombo ..	85 0	78 :	86	..	11 26	—1·04
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR, AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	99 3	80·2	69	..	4·34	—5·88
Bellary ..	95 6	75 3	64	..	3·07	—0·56
Cuddapah ..	100 5	76 5	55	..	4·00	—2·54
Madras ..	100 :	81 5	54	..	2 53	—2·99
Bangalore ..	83 8	65 8	83	..	8·0	+1·46
Coimbatur ..	88 9	71 3	90	..	2·65	—0·20
Trichinopoly ..	102·6	79 3	54	..	1·28	—1 32
Negapatam ..	96 2	80 2	73	..	1 15	—1·95

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, July 28.

The storm is now over Sind and its intensity is greatly reduced. It has given heavy rain in Gujarat and South Rajputana. Another disturbance appears to be forming at the head of the Bay. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Gujarat, Central India west and on the West Coast; and fairly general in Assam, Bengal, Rajputana and in the west of the Central Provinces. A few falls also have occurred in the west of the United Provinces, East and North Punjab, Sind and Bombay Deccan.

The principal amounts are: Akyab eight inches, Tavoy seven, Kyaukpyu five, Mergui and Moulmein four, Bassein three, Toungoo and Diamond Island two, Mandalay one, Shillong two, Jessore four, Chittagong and Calcutta one and a half, Burma one, Dehra Dun one and a half, Rawalpindi half, Simla three-quarters, Mount Abu four, Udaipur one and a half, Deesa five, Rajkot and Ahmedabad three, Bhuj, Dwarka and Neemuch one and a half, Marmagoa and Karwar one, and Mercara one.

Forecast:—Increase in rainfall in Sind and decrease in Rajputana.

S.S. Karonga.—The steamer Karonga which arrived in the harbour on Sunday, from New York, report moderate weather in Atlantic Ocean and strong monsoon in the Arabian Sea.

S.S. Barbarigo.—The V. S. N. Company's steamer Barbarigo, which arrived in the harbour on Sunday from Venice, reports strong south-west monsoon and high sea.

S.S. Kola.—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Kola, which arrived in the harbour on Sunday from Busreh, reports heavy monsoon sea and swell.

S.S. Culna.—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Culna, which arrived in the harbour on Monday from London, reports strong monsoon in Arabian Sea.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY,
COLABA, BOMBAY, 27th July 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg.		
Fahr	.. inches	29·600
Temperature of Air ..	.. degrees	80·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	.. „	77·6
Dew Point	.. „	76·6
Relative humidity of Air ..	.. „	0·887
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)		9·6
Maximum temperature of Air ..	degrees	83·3
Minimum do. do. ..	„	77·2

General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight WSW, SW, WSW, SW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight .. .. miles 248
Fall of Rain .. .. .. inches 0·71
Total fall during month .. .. „ 32·56
Total fall during year .. .. „ 58·37
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 28th July .. .. „ 0·44

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a. m., Standard Time on the 28th July, 1913, was 29·792 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ship the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by 0013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is deeded. but for comparison at 80° F all aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above,

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913		High water.		
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.
	July.	h.	m.	ft. in.
Tues.	29	m 7	47	24 11
		6	46 a	24 6
Wed.	30	m 9	9	25 1
		8	13 a	24 8
Thurs.	31	9	59	27 1
	August			
Fri.	1	9	22	25 4
		10	4	28 2
Sat.	2	10	21	26 2
		m 11	26	29 1
Sun.	3	11	14	27 1
		0	6 a	29 9

1913		Low water.		
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.
	July.	h.	m.	ft. in.
Tues.	29		1 45 a	21 11
		m	1 43	17 3
Wed.	30		3 3 a	21 5
			2 44	16 6
Thurs.	31		3 59	20 6
	August			
Fri.	1	m	3 47	15 8
			4 40	19 5
Sat.	2	m	4 26	14 11
			5 29 a	18 4
Sun.	3	m	5 13	14 6
			6 10 a	17 4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

July,	Sunrise.	Sunset.
28. (Mon.)	6h. 14m.	7h. 16 m.
29. (Tues..)	6h. 14m.	7h. 16 m.
30. (Wed.)	6h. 15m.	7h. 15 m.
31. (Thurs.)	6h. 15m.	7h. 15 m.
Aug.		
1. (Fri.)	6h. 15m.	7h. 14 m.
2. (Sat.)	6h. 15m.	7h. 13 m.
3. (Sun)	6h. 16m.	7h. 13 m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Last quarter, July 26th, 3h 23.7 m. P. M.; New Moon, August 2nd, 6h 28·1 m. P. M., First quarter, 9th, 9h. 33.0 m. A. M.; Full Moon, 17th, 11h. 57.0 m. A. M.

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ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS.

CONTRACTORS FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING FANS LIFTS

THE CROMPTON FAN GIVES THE MOST BREEZE FOR THE LEAST CURRENT.

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ltd.,

35-37, APOLLO ST., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 28th

27th H. M. S. Philomel Comdr. Ballard Muscat July 22
S. S. Barjora Cammack Busreh July 15
S. S. Karonga Pattison New York June 22
S. S. Barbarigo Gallo Venice June 23
S. S. Oolobaria Raddock Rangoon July 1
S. S. Kola Minett Busreh July 20
28th S. S. Culna Farquharson London June 28
S. S. Ismaila Hodgson Soufabaya June 18

DEPARTURES.

July 28th

S. S. Stephnotis Goodridge Calcutta

The following vessels began to load on Monday:—

Steamer			
"	Astoria	for	Liverpool
"	Barbarigo	for	Calcutta

* To arrive.

S.S. Barjora.—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Barjora, 1,908 tons, Captain F. Commack, arrived in the harbour on Sunday from Busreh July 15th with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Karonga.—The steamer Karonga, 2,932 tons, Captain J. Pattison, arrived in the harbour on Sunday from New York June 22nd with a general cargo.

S.S. Barbarigo.—The V. S. N. Company's steamer Barbarigo, 2,821 tons, Captain E. Gallo, arrived in the harbour on Sunday from Venice June 23rd with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Oolobaria.—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Oolobaria, 3,437 tons, Captain P. W. Raddock, arrived in the harbour on Sunday from Rangoon July 1st with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Kola.—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Kola, 510 tons, Captain H. G. Minett, arrived in the harbour on Sunday from Busreh July 20th with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Culna.—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Culna, 3,963 tons, Captain T. Farquharson, arrived in the harbour on Monday from London June 28th with a general cargo and explosives.

S.S. Ismaila.—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Ismaila, 3,381 tons, Captain C. E. Hodgson, arrived in the harbour on Monday from Saurabaya, June 28th with a cargo of sugar.

S.S. Stephnotis.—The steamer Stephnotis, 2,584 tons, Captain R. A. Goodridge, sailed on Monday for Calcutta, with balast.

The P. & O. Company's steamer Salsette with the outward Mails of the 18th instant, left Aden at 7 p.m., today and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m., on Friday next.

The steamer Penang Maru left Kobe for Hongkong, Via Moji on the 25th instant.

The Osaka Shasen Kaisha steamer Luzon Maru left Singapore for Colombo Via Penang, and the S.S. Saigon Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 25th instant.

VESSELS IN PORT.

MONDAY, July 28, 1913.

P. DOCK.

Shed. Steamer.....Capt ....Agent
A. Homayun.....Mirch ..... T. M & Co.
B. City of Birmingham.....Houghton ..... K. N. & Co.
C. & R. Dido.....Williams.....J. F. & Co.
D. & E. Neuerfels Hericks ...W. & A. G. & Co.
F. Chantala.....McDiarmed.....M. M. & Co.
G. Firuzi.....Primrose .....T. Morrison Co.
H. Conrland.....Goolam.....B. S. N. & Co.
K. City of Bristol.... Henderson.. K. N. & Co.
M. Markgraf..... Tantyen ...A. Strandes & Co.
N. Islami..... Hughes .....T. M. & Co.
P. Clan Sinclair .....Smith ..... J. F. & Co.
Q. Abydos ..... Davies.... B. & A. S. N. & Co.

V. DOCK

1. Imani.....Penberthy.....K. N. & Co.
2. Castalia.....Mitchell.....W. & A. G. & Co.
3 City of Bombay .....Leary.....K. N. & Co.
5, Gisela.....Gopcevich.....A. L. S. N. & Co.
6. Baron Beilouf ...Symonds...W. & A. G. & Co.
6. Kamakura Maru.....Hoshino.....N. Y. Co.
7. Rinald.....Chilton.....J. F. & Co.
8 Cleopatra.....Janovich....A. L. S. N & Co
9 Schilderum..Kleppenburg..W. & A. G. & Co
10 & 11. Arcadia..Barchum..P. & O. S. N. & Co.
12 & 13 Persia..Bradshaw..P. & O. S. N. & Co
14. Lunga.....Chief.....M. M. & Co.
15. Sofala.....Motta.....M. M. & Co
16. Barjora....Cammack.....M. M. & Co.

M. W. D. D.

Badric.....Fisher.....Arab Steamer

H. W. P. D.

Ponani.....Vallji.....B. S. N. & Co.
Satranji.....Hossein.....B. S. N. & Co.

OFFSIDE C & R

Hidalgo.....Harbord.....J. F. & Co

H. W. V. D.

Kola.....Minett.....M. M. & Co.

Methyloids cure in a few days without publicity or inconvenience. They relieve the pain and give visible result in few hours. Avoid injections. Use Methyloids.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Arracan.....McLeish.
Astoria ..... Hogan .....T. M. & Co
Banca.....Garwood....P. & O. S. N. & Co
Barbarigo.....Gallo..... V. S. N. & Co.
Coolobaria.....Raddock.....M. M. & Co.
Cuzanoga.....Henderson.....Standard Oil & Co.
Devanha.....Heckey.....P&O. S, N & Co.
Gosenee.....Fanning..... M. & Co.
Ismalia.....Hodgson.....M. M. & Co.
Ischia.....Helsito.....Rubattino Line
Karonga.....Pattison.....W. & A. G. & Co.
Kowell.....Brewis.....Arab steamer.
Kasara.....Morrison.....M. M. & Co.
Khostroh.....Hannah.....T. M. & Co.
Kirkfield.....Dermody.....T. M. & Co.
Lamellis.....Heckel.....W. & A. G. & Co.
Lunga.....McAllister.....T. & M. & Co.
Oulna.....Farquharson...M. M. & Co.
Ramsay.....Mudie.....P. & O. S. N. & Co
Rasid .....Bousbeld ..... Arab Steamer.
Quarfels ....Stuychic .....W. & A. G. & Co
Sutherland.....Longstaff.....The Bombay & Co
Singu.....Morrison.....Shaw Wallace &Co.
Strathyo.....Cann.
Sahara.....Park.

MEN OF WAR & R. I. M. VESSELS.

H. M. S. Hardinge..Lieut. J.C. Ward...R.I. M. troop ship
R. I. M. S. Palmeres Lieut. E. J. Headlam..... survey ship
R. I. M. S. Dufferin..Comdr. G. H. S. Le Touch ....troopship
R. I. M. S. Investigator ....Capt. C. S. Hickman ....survey ship
R. I. M. S. Dalhousie.....Capt. A. F. Robinson ....troopship
R. I. M. S. Lawrence .....Comdr. [illegible] S. [illegible] n.
H. M. S. Philomel..Comdr. G. N. Bullhlard ....R. N. Cruise.

WATER-PIPE COURTSHIP.

EXTRAORDINARY LOVE STORY.

Recently it was reported about the arrest of a young man who had climbed a sixty-feet rain water-pipe and got into the bed-room of a married woman with whom he had apparently been in love but this affair has been far eclipsed by a report made on Tuesday last before the Commissioner Latiff under the of Police of Calcutta in connection with the arrest of a young man named Abdul Latiff under the following circumstances, says the "Indian Daily News." The accused in this case, it would appear, was deeply attached to a fascinating young lady who is the daughter of a wealthy merchant of Clive Street. The girl's father on discovering the relationship existing between his daughter and the young man prohibited the latter from visiting his house. The young man notwithstanding determined not to abandon the girl of his heart and finding her father's house properly secured against him devised a novel, but perilous method of communicating with her. On Monday night he made bold to climb up the water-pipe about 120 feet in height attached to the merchant's house which is a huge building of six storeys and got to the window opening into the girl's room which is on the sixth floor. The young man was however doomed to disappointment from quite an unexpected source. Just at the blissful moment of his life the young man heard an alarm. Some passers-by mistook him for a burglar. The young man realising the gravity of the situation slipped down the water-pipe but as soon as he reached the ground he was arrested and made over to the Police, who are making further enquiries in the case.

MILITANCY AND MISS C. PANKHURTS.

Presiding at a meeting of the Women's Social and Political Union in the Memorial Hall on July 10, Mrs. Dacre Fox stated that that day she had seen Mrs. Pankhurst, who was very proud and very pleased at the splendid way in which the Union was carrying on the work. Mrs. Pankhurst said to her that it was marvellous that when the Government thought they had taken everything away the Union was growing stronger and stronger. To-day there were more members, more money, more enthusiasm, and more militancy. (Applause.)

Miss Georgina Brackenbury announced that a telegram to her from Miss Christabel Pankhurst arrived yesterday, and was as follows: "The reason there is not a larger number serving imprisonment for window-breaking is the belief that it is bad tactics to sacrifice the health and the energy of many women for the sake of mere window-breaking. Formerly window raids were useful, now old-fashioned; continuance of such raids and wholesale arrests would assist the Government by enabling them to capture a great band of women. Undoubtedly the Government much prefer window-breaking to recent protests, especially as they generally fail to trace those making them, whereas window-breakers are easily caught."

COMMERCIAL

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

July 28.

PAPER MARKET.

The Government Paper Market opened weak to-day but assumed some strength during the course of the day. The Market opened at Rs. 96-4-0, declined to Rs. 96-4-0 but subsequently improved to Rs. 96-6-6, and closed at Rs. 96-5-6 (buyers) for 31st July delivery. The rate for the 29th August delivery stood at annas one and a half less all through out. Business done was on a fairly moderate scale.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds changed hands at Rs. 103.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market remained active to-day.

Fazulbhai were placed at Rs. 583-12-0 in the morning but closed at Rs. 587-8-0 for August.

David stood at Rs. 568-12-0 for August.

Colaba stood firm at Rs. 1,505.

Madhavji improved to Rs. 1,505.

Ahmedabad Advance stood steady at Rs. 935.

Cresent improved to Rs. 125.

Finlay improved to Rs. 367-8-0.

Currimbhai moved up to Rs. 275 but closed at Rs. 270 for August.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary Shares declined to Rs. 192. Preference were in demand at Rs. 178.

Tata Iron & Steel Ordinary were placed at Rs. 92-8-0 and Preference at Rs. 193 respectively for August.

Indian Specie Bank Shares improved to Rs. 64 x.d.

Bank of Bombay Shares declined to Rs. 1,667-8-0.

Credit Bank of India Shares changed hands at Rs. 13.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL July 28

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tone	Easy
Estimated Sales..	8 [illegible]
Total Imports	6 [illegible]

Future Delivery Prices :—

Months.	Previous closing Price.	Today's price
J. A.	6'33	6'27
A. S.	6'25	6'19
S. O.	6'14	6'08
O. N.	6'10	6'04
N. D.	6'05	5'99
D. J.	6'05	5'99
J. F.	6'05	5'99
F. M.	6'07	6'01
M. A.	6.08	6'02

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

July 29

582. *Signalling Class.*—The Signalling Class will parade every Monday, Wednesday & Friday at 7. A. M. on the Maidan in front of Head-Quaters Dress.-Mufti.

583. *Miniature Range.*—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, will be open for practice every Tuesday and Friday at 7. A. M.

584. *Parade.*—" G " Company Recruits will parade on Wednesday the 30th instant. at 7. 30. A. M. at the Bombay Gymkhana. Dress.-Mufti.
Arms and Accoutrements will be issued on the parade ground.

585. *Machine Gun.*—The 2nd Machine Gun Section of " G " Company will parade under Sergt. A. R. S. Hayne, at Head-Quarters to-day Tuesday 6. 45. P. M.

II.-The Machine Gun Section of " F " Company will parade on Wednesday the 30th Instant at 7. A. M. on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters.

586. *Parade.*—All Recruits of the current season will parade at the Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, every Friday at 6. 30. P. M.

587. *Musketry.*—The Range is reserved for Spoon shoots on the following dates. Distances will be notified from time to time in orders.
August 5th, Tuesday, August 10th, Sunday, August 16th, Saturday, (holiday), August 24th, Sunday, August 31st Sunday, September 3rd, Wednesday (holiday).

588. *Enrolment.*—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "G" Company :—
No. 7497 Vol. N. Wilks.

589. *Resignation.*—No, 7319 Vol. H. F. Masters, "G" Coy. having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

July 28.

170. *Semaphore Signalling.*—The Semaphore Signalling Class will parade at Head-Quarters on Tuesday, 29th instant at 6 p.m.

171. *Leave U. L. Instructors.*—C. S. M. Instructor W. Appleford has been granted temporary leave for 10 days (ten) from 1st August 1913. Under the provisions of para 262 A. R. I. Vol. II.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, July 28.

The share market opened with little or no interest in coal shares. Bhalgoras were at 22-4; Bansjoras 11-4 and 11-6; Phularitauls 6-2; Raneegunge 23-4; Barnajre jute rose to 78, while Lawrence (preferences) were at 109.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

July 28.

Our local cotton market is easier with prices showing a decline of Rs. 7 per Candy in New Crop quotations compared with Saturday's closing. Shippers for Europe bought moderately Bengals at very low rate whereas local mills and shippers for Japan are very quiet.

Messrs. Hornby, Hemelryk & Co., wire as under :—

"Crop prospects are splendid—critical period passing—we may be mistaken but it looks very much as if crop is enormous. Should not wonder if market declined further."

National Ginners' report which is generally very close to the Government report to be published in Washington on the 1st proximo, estimate the condition of the growing crop 81.2 against last month 81.8 and last ten years average 80.0.

The following are to-day's quotations :—

Growths.	Fine.	Fully Fred.	Good	Delivery.
H. G. Bengals ..		225	..	25- -14
H. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M.G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Rajputana..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Do. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals ..	237	..	..	do.
Do. ..	..	..	..	..
Do. ..	..	..	..	..
Do. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab ..	236		..	..
G. M. Khandeish ..	242	232 -3	..	..
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Hinganghat ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nagpur, Kamptee. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Yeotmal ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgaum ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Akola Khamgaum, Paratapic..	258	..	..	do.
Do. do.	228	..	..	25-8-13
Do. do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Good Staple Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Fair Staple Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomravati ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Barsee, Fair, Good Staple..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nanded ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Broach ..	..	..	275	25-3-14
Do. ..	..	..	..	..
Do. Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Surat ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bhownagar ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Mathia ..	..	..	..	..
Saw Ginned Dharwar ..	..	..	236	25-8-13
Westerns, Churka ..	..	..	247 -8	do.
M. G. Westerns ..	..	..	252	do.
M. G. Miraj ..	..	..	26	do.
M. G. Compta ..	..	..	248	do.
M. G. Bhagalkote Bijapore ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. do. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bhe..oo ..	..	..	..	..

WEATHER AND CROPS.

The following bi-weekly, all India Telegraphic weather and crop report was issued yesterday :—

PUNJAB.

Amritsar—Cloudy, but no rain; cotton plants in flower. Cotton crop making good progress. Cotton plants slightly overgrown in some parts. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress. Food-grains prospects improving. Hansi—Bright, no sign of rain; cotton plants flourishing. Mooltan—Cotton plants healthy. Gingelly being sown. All crops doing well. Delhi—Looks like rain; cotton plants flourishing.

UNITED PROVINCES.

Agra—Cloudy, but no rain; cotton plants flourishing. Cawnpore—Cloudy, no rain; all crops doing well.

RAJPUTANA.

Beawar—Cloudy, no rain; cotton plants flourishing.

BERAR.

Amraoti—Rain general over district; food-grains doing well. Khamgaon—Looks like clearing up. Break needed generally; cotton crop accounts continue favourable. Food-grains doing well.

KHANDESH.

Dhulia—Looks like clearing up; cotton crop accounts satisfactory. Gingelly doing well. Sunshine needed generally for standing crops. Jalgaon—Looks like rain. Rain general over district. Break needed generally; cotton plants flourishing. Cotton plants look well, but fine weather wanted for weeding. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory. Cotton crop making good progress.

BROACH.

Broach—Looks like rain. Showery. Break needed generally; cotton plants healthy and want fine weather.

AHMEDABAD AND KATHIAWAR.

Viramgam—Has every appearance of a continued fall. Wadhwan—continues cloudy. Sufficient rain fallen generally for agricultural purposes. Break needed generally; cotton crop making good progress. Dholera—continues cloudy. Has every appearance of a continued fall. Break needed generally. No further rain expected. Bhavnagar—Looks like rain. Seasonable; cotton plants flourishing.

SHOLAPUR.

Barsi—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle; cotton plants flourishing. Sholapur—cloudy with slight drizzle; crop prospects generally good.

DHARWAR.

Hubli—Has every appearance of a continued fall. Break needed generally; food-grains sowing has made fair progress.

MADRAS.

Bellary—Cloudy, but no rain.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Names and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			R
Bank of Bombay ..	Jan.-July	13 %	1,667½
Bank of India Rs. 50..	do.	6 %	66/4 XD
Bank of Bengal ..	do.	14 %	1,7-4-0
Bank of Madras ..	do.	12 %	1,450
Bank of Rangoon ..	..	6 %	100
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50.	do.	8 %	72
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. Rs. 10 ..	do.	6¼ o/o	14½
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25 ..	..	6	30-8
The Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 15, ..	..	6¼	22
Credit Bank Rs. 10, ..	..	6¼ o/o	13
Specie Bank Rs. 50 ..	Jan.-July	9 o/o	64/XD
Standard Bank Rs. 50..	..	..	50
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld. ..	Jan.-Aug	14 o/o	282
Allahabad Bank ..	..	18 o/o	361
People's Bank of India Rs. 30 ..	..	9 o/o	2s
The Poona Bank: ..			
(Old Issue) Rs. 30 ..	June	10 o/o	40
(New Issue) Rs. 15..	do.		18
Punjab National Bk..		10 o/o	175
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Chartered Bank ..	Oct.-Apl.	16 o/o	£60
Mercantile Bank £12 A	..	7 o/o	£21
£12 B	do.	7 o/o	£21
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp ..	Feb.-Aug	£4	£8
Eastern Bank, Ld. £4	New	5 o/o	86
National Bank of India £12 ..	Sept-Mar	14 o/o	607/8

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

		Last year Div. R	R.
Ahmedabad Advnc...	May-Oct.	25	935
Alliance ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	70
Berar Manufacturing.	..	..	107
Bo Cotton Manufg. ..	..	..	240
Bo Dying and M. Co..	..	30	740
Bombay United ..	May-Nov.	25	5,28
Century ..	Apl.-Oct.	12	2s.-8
Central India ..	May-Nov.	55	17 5
China ..	Mar.-Sep.	50	7s0
Ch oi Silk Co..ba Land and Mill.	Mar.-Sep.	20 50	75-9 1565
Coronation Mills ..	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	440
Connaught ..	do.	Nil.	190
Cooria ..	April	40	650
Crescent ..	Mar.-Sep	5	6.5
Currimbhoy ..	do.	12-8	270
David ..	May-Nov	20	570
Edward Sassoon ..	..	8	190
Emperor Edward ..	..	25	485
Empress ..	Mar.-Sep	..	140
Fazulbhoy ..	May	20	587.8
Framjee Petit ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,065
Finlay Mills ..	..	15	370
Gold Mohur ..	..	25	450
Hindustan ..	Mar.-Sep	45	660
Howard and Bullough ..	do.	15	475
Hyderabad ..	do.	60	1.325
Imperial Cotton ..	do.	Nil.	115
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching ..	..	4	105
Indian Manufacturing	..	40	460 XD
Indo-China Manufg ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,025
Indore Malwa ..	Dec.	5	165
James Greaves ..	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	190
Jamshed Manufg. ..	Apl.-Oct.	6¼	130
Jewraj Baloo ..	May	16	440
Jubilee Mills ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	290
Khandesh Rs. 610 ..	June-Dec	25	900
Khatao ..	May-Nov	45	1,390
Kohinoor ..	Mar-Aug	25	800
Lakshmi Cotton ..	April	60	1,345
Madhowji Dharamsi..	June-Dec	75	1,500
Madras United ..	June-Dec	60	900
Manockjee Petit ..	Mar.-Sep.	50	3,185
Meyer Sassoon ..	..	Nil.	100
Morarjee Goculdas ..	Apl.-Oct.	115	3,200
Nawab of Cambay ..	..	30	165
New Great Eastern ..	Apl.-Oct.	9	245
New City of Bombay..	Mar.-Sep.	35	1 090
Phœnix ..	Jan.-July	7½	167/8
Presidency ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	390
Ripon ..	do.	Nil.	100
Sassoon Cotton ..	April	Yr. 50	820
Sassoon Silk ..	do.	Yr. 35	4,200
Sholapore ..	June-Dec	250	4,90
S. Mahratta ..	Nov.	..	70
Standard Mills ..	May-Nov	45	1445
Sun ..	Oct.	..	129 12
Surat Kice Mill ..	May	15	225
Swan ..	New O	12½	3 1-4
Swadeshi ..	May-Oct.	50	1,720
Textile ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1 420
Union Mill ..	..	Nil.	145
Vishnu Cotton (C. P.)	..	Nil.	465
Western India ..	Sept.	45	615
Mysore Spinning ..	July	15	250

Press Companies.

		Last year Div. R	R.
Akbar ..	May	300	4,80
Albert Kurrachee ..	..	45	50
Brcul's Cawnpore ..	..	6%	120
The Bellary Press ..	ec.	15	200
Broach City ..	Oct.	14	130
Fort ..	Nov.	5	190
Godavery Valley ..	..	6	95
Harvey and Sabn'pty.	July	40	725
Hindustan P. & M..	..	15	125
Hingolee ..	Sept.	5	80
Indian Cotton ..	Oct.	8½	137/8
Jumna Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld ..	..	7%	137½
Khargaum ..	Sept.	30	300
Mammadbura Ctn. ..	..	7½	100
Mahura ..	Oct.	Nil.	125
Mercantile ..	do.	Nil.	20
Monmar Manufg ..	Aug	12½	230
New East Indian ..	Sept.	7s	870
New Mofussil Co. ..	Nov.	50	865
New Berar ..	Oct.	35	552-8
New Prince of Wales..	do.	45	750
Sind ..	Nov.	30	250
Surat City ..	Oct.	20	235
Valkarl, U. P. Ld. ..	Sept.	40	660
Vardwan G. P. ..	..	12	125

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Prantej Railway ..	Feb.-July	6½	680
Amritsar Patty ..	Mar.-Aug	60/o	13
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 75 ..	Jan.-July	4	97
Diond Baramati Rs.80		4 o/o	121
Guzerat Rlys. Rs. 100		4	121/4
Sind Light Rys. Ld.—		4	140
Tapti valley Railway Co	June-Dec	7	
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway ..	Apl.-Aug	7½	607/8
	Feb.-Aug	5½ o/o	133½

Miscellaneous Companies.

		Last year Div.	
Alcock Ashdown Co..	st.-May	10	155
All India U. I. Co.. Ld Rs. 25 ..	August	nil.	11
Samankua ..	..	Nil.	4
Back Bay R. ..			
Badham Pile ..			94X D
Baroda Tram Co. ..	Jan.-Aug		35C D
Bo. Burma T. Corpn...	..	15	667
Bombay Electric Supply and T. Co., Ld.	Feb.-Aug	..	178
Bombay Ice Manufg..	H. yearly	3 Rs. 2	192 23
Bombay Flour Mill ..	Mar.-Oct.	40	960
Bo. Land and Building ..	..	30	400
Bombay Steam Navigation Co.	Mar.-Sep. Sep.-Oct.	5 6 %	245 270
Central I. M. Co., Ld..	April	20%	29½
City of Bombay Building Co.	Dec.-Ju	30 H.yr.	
Delhi Flour ..	Sep.	8	450
Empire of I. L. Rs. 50.	..	30	115
Indian Mcntle. In. Co. Ltd., Rs. 20.	Dec.	30 1¼	315 20
Indian Cotton Company, O. Old 100 New Issue 25	..	..	100
P 100	..	..	25
John Roberts & Co,..	March. Oct.-Jul	7 %	101
Jost's Fans Supply Co.	July.	13	200
Kamp & Co., Rs. 175..	do.	10 %	50
Karrachee Landing Rs. 75.	..	12½	183
Marks & Co. ..	July	..	107½
Marsland Price Co. O.	..	8	101
Marsland Price Co.P..	..	..	100
Napier Hotel Co. ..	..	Nil.	70
O. Govt. S. Life A. Rs. 50. ..	May	7 %	25
Phillips & Co. ..	July	20 %	402/8
Port Canning Co. ..	Sep.	Rs. 3½	3-
Shivrajpur Synd, etc..	..	40	880
Shivrajpur Debs. ..	..	10 %	22
Sidar Carbic G's. Co.	..	8 %	500
Soundy & Co. ..	Mar.-Aug	..	95
Tata Iron Steel Co. O. D. P.	Jan &	.. Nil. ..	40 nom 92/8 193
Tata Hydro Electric O 600 P 600	July	.. ..	172 902/8 702/8
Thacker & Co. ..	..	4 %	
Telephone Co. ..	May.	24 %	198XD
Tresscher & Co. ..	July	Rs. 2½ Rs. 15	66 472-8XD

Buyer 2 S—Seller Nom—Nominal price
CD—Cum-dividend XD Ex-dividend.

BRIGAND AS CHEMIST'S ASSISTANT.

SURPRISE ARREST AFTER EIGHT YEARS.

The Milan correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" wired on July 9 :—

Calenda, the notorious Calabrian brigand, is again on trial at Catanzaro Assizes in the same grim iron cage in which, in the year 1868, he heard his condemnation to 30 years' hard labour for murders. Hardly had he shaken off his shackles than he was hauled before the Monteleone Assize Court to expiate an outrageous crime for which he served five years in Brindisi convict settlement.

Calenda then expressed his intention of settling down quietly. This he did until 1905, when he heard that a young fellow named Macri had made a boast concerning Calenda's beautiful niece. Mad with rage, Calenda waylaid him with a gun. The shot missed; but a few nights later Macri was found pierced through the heart.

The brigand disappeared; and in his absence he was sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment. A few days later a shepherd stumbled across a couple of bodies on the mountain where Calenda was known to be in hiding. The two murdered men had given evidence against him. They had been shot in the back by bullets of a pattern that Calenda was carrying. The judicial authorities increased the penalty to one of life-long incarceration, and carabinieri were despatched to scour the mountain fastnesses in hopes of capturing him.

Meantime Calenda—furnished with a false passport—was on his way to New York. No more was heard of him till 1911, when an Italian detective, dropping into a Brooklyn pharmacy, recognised the ex-brigand in the chemist's assistant. Hence his expulsion from the United States and his reappearance to answer for two murders and two other attempts at murder. This is the fourth time that the court has been occupied in judging his bloody deeds.

ENGLISH SENSE OF HUMOUR.

FLOWERS AND FUN.

People say that the English sense of humour is decaying. It may be so. How anyone can acquire knowledge sufficient to warrant a generalisation so wide is not clear, says Vance in the "Referee." Humour is like the fragrance of flowers. There is something monstrous in flowers that have no scent; something mean in men who have no humour. If I trusted my own observation, which I do not, I should say that the scent of flowers and the sense of humour are disappearing. Sweet peas, roses, jasmine, and musk, to my knowledge, are frequently scentless. Nurserymen's triumphs at the flower shows suggest curlingtongs, pick-me-ups, and massage rather than the natural growth that yields the balminess and fragrance associated with the flowers of one's childhood.

The absence of humour in public and private life, like the lack of perfume from our favourite flowers, was suggested to me by the reply of the First Lord of the Admiralty to a question by Mr. Sandys, Member of Parliament, as to the movements of the Admiralty yacht Enchantress since the First Lord assumed office I like Mr. Churchill's answer. It is straight-forward. It gives in utmost detail all the information asked for and then leaves on the reader's mind a sense of the tables having been turned on the asker of the question. Mr. Churchill pokes fun at the public. In the twenty months that have elapsed since the ex-cavalry subaltern exchanged the office of Home Secretary for that of ruler of the King's Navy Mr. Winston Churchill has spent a hundred and eighty-two days afloat. Under his rule the Enchantress has covered 19,705 miles and has consumed 4,900 tons of coal. The ex-cavalry subaltern, who managed the Tonypandy trouble from the Home Office, has personally visited or inspected between sixty and seventy battleships and cruisers; many of them on several occasions. He has been present at day and night exercise of the Fleet on thirty or forty occasions.

DEATH SENTENCES IN INDIA.

RECORD OF THE YEAR 1911.

The current discussions on the Oudh gallows tragedy lend special interest to the return of death sentences in India during 1911 just issued as a White Paper, says "India." In all the death penalty was passed in 779 cases, but in 286 cases, the sentence was modified on appeal to a higher judicial authority, and in 31 cases it was commuted by the Government. The following are the details :—

	Death Sentences.	Modified on Appeal.	Commuted by Govt.
Madras	72	19	1
Bombay	80	22	5
Bengal	19	9	—
United Provinces ...	201	75	6
Punjab	139	53	7
Burma	125	41	7
Behar and Orissa....	30	12	—
Assam	2	2	—
Central Provinces ...	52	19	3
North-West Frontier Province	38	31	2
Coorg	2	2	—
The Andamans	9	1	—

After the stress and worry of abusy day at the office take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It infuses a new strength and energy.

THE HAJ TRAFFIC.

DEPARTURE OF PILGRIMS DELAYED.

DEPUTATION TO THE POLICE COMMISSIONER.

The problem of Haj traffic is becoming more and more acute every day. It will be remembered that on July 3 last, we published in our columns an account of the objections of another party of the pilgrims to the delayed sailing of the S.S Isami of the Bombay Persia Steam Navigation Company, and gave the views both of the Steamship Company's Agents, Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Company, and of the Government Protector of Pilgrims on the merits and demerits of granting a contract for a monopoly of the pilgrim traffic to the Company. Another protracted delay in the sailing of a Bombay Persia boat, the S.S. Khosrou, has necessitated a ship belonging to another owner being requisitioned, as the following detailed story will show.

On Saturday last a large number of pilgrims waited on the Police Commissioner, Mr. R. MacHer, who is the President of the Haj Committee, and complained to him that they had paid Rs. 65 each, for deck passages to Jeddah. This sum is Rs. 12, more than the usual charge for a passage. The passengers were booked by the S.S. Khosrou, which was advertised to sail on the 20th July, so that the pilgrims might reach their destination in time to observe the month of Ramzan. Subsequently, it was advertised that the boat would not leave Bombay harbour before the 29th instant, and eventually it was announced that, as the S. S. Khosrou was unable to proceed, those pilgrims who had already booked their passages by that boat would be carried by the same Company's S.S. Humayun, which would sail on the 30th instant. This disappointed the pilgrims greatly and they asked the Police Commissioner to take steps in the matter. Mr. MacHer promised to look into their case and to take necessary steps.

In the meantime, the pilgrims in question, who number 625, left Bombay on Saturday afternoon by the S.S. Lawoe which belongs to Mr. Abdulla Jaia Khandvani and which has been passed by the Government as a pilgrim boat.

VICTORIA DRIVER'S NARROW ESCAPE.

GOODS TRAINS BREAKS HORSE'S HIND LEG

While a goods train was shunting along Prince's Dock and was at some distance, a victoria-driver named Mahomed Hussein tried to cross the lines, but his horse tripped and fell on the line.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

ATTACHMENT BEFORE JUDGMENT.

RIGHT OF SURVIVORSHIP IN JOINT FAMILY.

(Before Justice Batchelor and Shah.)

SUBBAO MANOHOR CHAMDAVERKER v. MANADEVI AND OTHERS .....Opponents.

This was a second appeal against the decision of Mr. Vernon, District Judge of Kanara, who confirmed the decree of the Subordinate Judge of Honavar, and dismissed the suit with costs.

Briefly the facts were these:—

The plaintiff-appellant in this case filed a suit against one Ballabhat, a member of the joint Hindu family to which the defendant-respondents belonged, and attached his share in the joint-family property before judgment. He got a decree but before he took any steps in execution the said Ballabhat died. A year after Ballabhat died the plaintiff applied for execution of his decree, and claimed to get it satisfied out of the share of Ballabhat which he had attached. The defendants contended that they obtained that share by right of survivorship and the plaintiff had no right to it all. Both the Lower Courts dismissed plaintiff's suit and he came to the High Court.

Here it was contended that according to the Surajbansi Kooer's case in 5 Cal. 148, decided by the Privy Council, if the interest of all undivided members of a joint family were attached after the decree in execution and during his life time, then no right of survivorship would have come in. This is followed in 4 Mad 302,. Then 26 Cal. 531 decides that the effect of attachment before judgment in the same attachment after judgment, and Order 38, rule 11, of the Civil Pro-Code makes re-attachment of property unnecessary. In 18 Cal. 157, it is held that attachment of interest of a member of a joint family by a creditor will support a partition. 17 Mad. 144 is distinguishable because there the decree was passed after the death of the member of the joint family.

Their Lordships held that the question in the case which was whether the respondents' title by charge upon the property and this interpretation had the authority of Sir John Edge in 11 All. 303.

A PRECAUTIONARY MEASURE.

In this case the attachment before judgment was a mere precautionary measure which admittedly created no charge 25 Cal. 178. The appellant had not taken any measure to which could be attributed the effect of defeating the respondents' right of survivorship, 17 Mad. 144. In 17 Mad. 144 the defendant died before decree but that did not make any difference of substance, for in this case owing to the absence of execution proceedings, as in that case owing to the death of the judgment debtor before decree, the attachment before judgment did not become effective to render the property available for sale until survivorship was defeated by the appellants' attachment before judgment and that turned mainly on the correct construction of the Privy Council judgment in Suraj Bensi Koer's case. In that case there was not a mere attachment before judgment, but an attachment in execution and an order for sale. The sale did not take place because of the application by the judgment debtor for postponement. So their Lordships said "the execution proceedings, under which the Mouza had been attached had gone so far as to constitute in favour of the judgment-creditor a valid charge upon the land," which could not be defeated by the debtor's death before the actual sale. The ground of judgment was, therefore, that the judgment-creditor had carried execution proceedings so far as to give a valid charge after the right of survivorship had accused. Though the attachment before judgment enured for the benefit of the creditor, it did not avail to render the property saleable until the first application for execution.

RIGHT BY SURVIVORSHIP.

This view had the support of the high authority of Westropp C. J. in Udaram vs. Ramu Panduji in 11 B. H. C. R. 76. In 4 Mad. 302 an attachment in execution created a valid charge and was sufficient to defeat the right by survivorship, had no longer the support of the Madras High Court now (see 30 Mad 413; 32 Mad. 429). What 26 Cal. 531 decided was that attachment before judgment and attachment after judgment had the same effect for one particular purpose, namely binding the property so as to prevent private alienations. Here there was no question of private alienations, and therefore the appellant's contention must consequently be disallowed.

Mr. S. S. Patker appeared on behalf of the appellant.

Mr. Kelker appeared for the respondents.

TELEGRARH LINE TO SIND AND GUJERAT INTERRUPTED.

A Telegraph Department notice states:—Owing to interruption of all wires between Baroda and Ahmedabad, messages for stations in Gujerat, Kathiawar and Sind are liable to serious delay.

WHAT IS AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE?

CASE UNDER DECCAN AGRICULTURISTS' ACT.

CHENBASAPPA v DHEMDAPA AND ORS.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Heaton.)

This was a suit for redemption brought under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act. The plaintiff sued to redeem and recover possession of the plaint-mortgaged property and taking accounts under the provisions of the Deccan Agrioulrists' Relief Act.

The suit was originally decided by the First Class Subordinate Judge of Dharwar, who dismissed it with costs, as the requisite court fee was not paid. A preliminary issue was raised in the Lower Court, whether the plaintiff was an agriculturist. The plaintiff had the following sources of income, lands, houses, shops, mango trees, gurva trees, tamarind trees, and grass. On taking accounts it was found that the agricultural income was much less than the other income. The plaintiff contended that the income from the mango trees and grass in the premises of one of the bungalows should be taken as agricultural income. The defendants contended that such income, even though it were derived from the trees and grass in the fields, could not be taken to be agricultural, because no agricultural operations as such were required for realising the income as the trees were very old.

The lower Court held that it was quite plain that the income from the trees and grass within the compound of the bungalow could not be held to be agricultural. Taking the actual figures of the income for 1910-11 as stated in the account, the total agricultural income was Rs. 284 after deducting expenses and assesment etc., while the non-agricultural amounted to Rs. 454. It was quite clear therefore that the plaintiff was not an agriculturist.

Their Lordships held that in the peculiar circumstances of the case the income from the mango trees in a compound of a bungalow was non-agricultural income. The appeal was dismissed.

Mr. Mulgaoker appeared on behalf of the appellant.

Mr. A. G. Desai appeared for the respondents.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

ALLEGED INFRINGEMENT OF PATENT.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman.)

HARI BHAN LUPHE v. MOTABHOY DHANJISHAW DARUKHANAWALLA.

The plaintiff in this suit says that he is the first and the true inventor of a machine for shelling and cleaning groundnuts. As such inventor he obtained a certificate of patent on 10th January, 1911, entitling him to the exclusive privilege of making, selling, etc., and using the said invention in British India for a term of 14 years from 22nd February, 1911. The defendant has since the said grant of a patent, infringed the plaintiff's patent by making and selling in Bombay machines similar in device to the invention of the plaintiff. The plaintiff called upon the defendant to give an account of the machine made and sold by the defendant in infringement of the plaintiff's patent, but the defendant denies that the plaintiff is the first and true inventor of the machine. The plaintiff, therefore, prays for a declaration that he has the exclusive privilege of making and vending the machine, he also prays for an injunction restraining the defendant from making and selling machines similar to his own, for an account of the profits made by the defendant by selling these machines and for a delivery up by the defendant to the plaintiff of all such machines which may be in the defendant's possession.

DEFENDANT'S COUNTERCLAIM.

The defendant contends that the plaintiff is not the first and true inventor of the machine and says that the certificate of patent was obtained by the plaintiff by means of certain misrepresentations. The defendant further says that the machine made and sold by him is dissimilar to that of the plaintiff, and he denies that he has infringed the plaintiff's patent. The defendant further says that machines similar to that of the plaintiff were made, used and sold by others long before the grant of the patent to the plaintiff. The defendant denies that the plaintiff has suffered any damage whatever by the defendant's action the defendant prays that the plaintiff's suit may be dismissed and the counterclaims that the patent granted to the plaintiff be revoked because the machine is not a new invention and the patent was obtained by the plaintiff on representations false to the plaintiff's knowledge.

Evidence in this suit was heard during the day.

Mr. Weldon and Mr. R. D. N. Wadia appeared for the plaintiff.

The Advocate-General Mr. Strangman, with Mr. Bahadurji appeared for the defendant.

Attorneys for the plaintiff:—Messrs. Hiralal and Co.

Attorneys for the defendant:—Messrs. Pestonji Rustom Colah and Co.

MOTION FOR REVIEW OF ORDER.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

RE SURAJVAHOO v. NAGINDAS RANCHHODDAS, RAMKRISNA BHAI THAKUR .....Applicant.

This was a motion on behalf of the applicant for a rule nisi for the review of an order, dated 10th July.

Mr. J. B. Kanka appeared for the applicant to apply for a rule for review.

The plaintiff, Surajvahoo, is the step-mother of the defendant Nagindas Ranchhoddas Shroff. The plaintiff had filed a suit for maintenance against her step-son, and a decree was passed in which the defendant was ordered to pay Rs. 200 per month to Surajvahoo. That sum was to be a charge on the defendant's properties. Meanwhile the two properties. (the Dadgset Agiari Lane and the Fergusson Road properties) were mortgaged by the defendant. Ultimately the properties were sold to the applicant Ramkrishna Bhai Thakur, for a sum of Rs. 16,000, and the sum of Rs. 200 to be given as maintenance to Surajvahoo was to be a charge on those properties. As there was a lapse of four months in the payment of Surajvahoo's maintenance by the defendant and as Surajvahoo was unwilling to go and get her maintenance from the purchaser of the properties, she applied to the Court for her maintenance being properly secured. On 6th July a notice of motion was brought before Mr. Justice Davar on behalf of Surajvahoo and the rule was made absolute. His Lordship's order on that motion was that Mr. R. D. Sethna was to be appointed receiver of the properties and he was to proceed with the sale of the property and the sale-proceeds were to be invested in Government paper and Rs. 200 were to be paid to Surajvahoo out of its interest.

The applicant applied yesterday that leave may be granted to apply for a review and that the order made on 10th July be varied as may seem proper.

QUESTION OF LOCUS STANDI.

Mr. J. B. Kanga submitted that his client was the auction purchaser. It worked a great hardship on the auction purchaser if His Lordship's order of 10th July was given effect to. A sum of nearly Rs. 58,000 would have to be invested in Government paper, that would fetch 3½ per cent. interest; while if he invested money elsewhere, he would be able to realise more interest. He was willing to pay Rs. 200 per month to Surajvahoo and he would deposit Rs. 5,000 at once to secure her maintenance and from time to time recoup the sum as it decreased. His client has a *locus standi* under order 47. R. I., because under it any person can move who was not a party.

Per curiam:—How has he got any *locus standi*? You ask for a review on behalf of a party who was no party to the original suit. Para I of the application is incorrect. Whatever had to be said on 10th July was s on behalf of the present applicant.

Mr. Kanga submitted that if rule were given everything would be clear.

His Lordship ordered that the application for review he admitted; application adjourned till the negotiations for a settlement between the plaintiff and the applicant.

Solicitors for the applicant:—Messrs. Shamrao, Minocher and Hiralal.

DEAL IN PEARLS.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

BAPOOLAL LALLOOBHAI AND ANOTHER v. MORDHANDAS KHATAO AND OTHERS.

The plaintiffs in this suit claimed a sum of Rs. 2,600 and odd from the defendants' being in excess of the sum due to the defendants from them.

The plaintiffs who are jewellers gave to the defendants a parcel of pearls for consignment to Europe for sale. Ultimately the parcel was not sold by the defendants at the limit given to them by the plaintiffs. The defendants actually sold the pearls for £2,500, a limit which was not authorised by the plaintiffs. The sale was cancelled, the parcel of pearls was returned to Bombay and the defendants promised to return the parcel if the plaintiffs paid them a sum of Rs. 36,000 and odd. The plaintiffs paid this sum with protest, because they were made to pay Rs. 2,600 in excess of the sum due to the defendants. The plaintiffs' case was that the defendants had charged them 6 per cent. commission as if the pearls were sold, while they really ought ta have charged 1½ per cent. commission as the pearls remained unsold.

The full facts of this case were reported in our columns on Monday.

AN UNINTELLIGIBLE CLAUSE.

In the course of his judgment His Lordship said that the defendants had no authority to give in February any authority to Messrs. Tata Sons and Company, to sell the parcel of pearls in dispute at £2,500. The question whether the defendants were entitled to charge 6 per cent commission on the basis of a sale having taken place or 1½ per cent. commission, on the limit given as the parcel in question was returned to the plaintiffs unsold, defendants on the construction of clauses 5 of the contract between plaintiffs and the defendants. It was strange for a firm like the defendants to have a clause like clause 5 in their printed forms of contract. Clause 5 was unintelligible. The defendants under the contract were merely agents to sell and had been for their advances, commission and expenses, but could not have right to sell irrespective of authority given to them by the plaintiffs. They could only sell after giving reasonable notice. That was quite clear they did not do. The sale in Paris was not in accordance with the instructions of the plaintiffs. In his opinion there was no authorised sale. The agents in Paris instead of cancelling the sale effected a repurchase. It was not disputed that if the plaintiffs had not filed this suit, the defendants would not have claimed the £150 paid on account of the repurchase. The plaintiffs' delay in filing this suit could not affect his right in this suit. He saw no reason to distrust the plaintiffs' evidence. The market was rising and he (i.e.-plaintiff) had hopes to realise more and he must have requested the defendants not to sell. In his opinion there was no sale authorised by the plaintiffs according to the terms of the contract. The defendants were not entitled to 6 per cent. commission on the basis of a sale, but are entitled to 1½ per cent. on the limit given by the plaintiffs i.e., £3,900. Decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 1,697-12 with interest at 4 per cent. from 26th April, 1909. The first defendant to pay the costs of the plaintiffs, minus the costs of the *de bene esse*, the fact of the sale having been purchased.

Solicitors for the plaintiffs:—Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga and Girdharlal.

Solicitors for the first, second and third defendants:—Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe.

THE CAUSE LIST.

TUESDAY, THE 29TH JULY, 1913.

(Before the Hon. Sir Dinshah D. Davar.)

IN THE DIVISION COURT No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

766-12.—Vacha and Co., R. D. Sethna, v. Motibai alias Gokibai Madhowji K. & C. Part heard.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO SPECIAL COMRS. REPORT.

223-06—Payne & Co. The Advocate Genl. of Bombay v. Moosa Haji Hassam & ors. Bhai K. & G.

LONG CAUSES.

897-12—Manecklal and Th. Ladoba B. Amrey v. Sadanand Jagannath & ors. Shamrao M. & H.

1245-12—Mulji K. & Th. Nana Yessoo Padval v. Sitabai Widow & anr. Dastur & Co.

1308-12—Mulla & M. Piran Hassan v. Gulam Mahomed Shah Mahomed Patell and ors. Ardeshir H. & D. Co.

1319-12—Edgelow G. W. & Co. Jiwabhai Wadilal & ors. v. The New Piece Goods Bazaar Co., Ltd. Payne & Co.

43-13—Edgelow G. W. & Co. Jiwabhai Wadilal and ors. v. The New Piece Goods Bazaar Co. Ltd. Payne and Co.

309-03—Malvi H. M. & R. Jitmull Kanayalal a firm v. Ebji Oomersey a firm Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

310-03—Malvi H. M. & R. Jitmull Kanayalal a firm v. Shamji Ludha & Co. a firm Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

311-03—Malvi H. M. & R. Mamraj Rambhagat a firm v. Ebji Oomersey a firm Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

1276-12—Chitnis M. & K. Manaji Kuverji Raje Shirke v. Merwanji Jehangir Vakil & anr. Sabnis & G.

1201-12—Sabnis & G. Merwanji Jehangir Vakil v. Manaji Cooverji Raje Shirke Chitnis M. & K.

666-11—Jamestji R. and D. Sadad Panna & Co. a firm v. Shivnarayan Parbhulal Edgelow G. W. & Co. For trial of issues raised by appeal court on 14-2-13.

O. S. 301-13—Patell & Ez. Roque Estevas Pereiva alias Rock Steven Pereiva v. Rozario Mathaias De Silva alias Rodgers Mathaias De Silva & ors. Patell & Ez. Bhimji & Co.

O. S. 303-13—Patell & E. Roque Estevas Pereiva alias Roque Steven Pereiva v. Roger Mathaias De Silva and ors. Patell & E. Bhimji & Co.

O. S. 312-13—Motichand & D. Nemchand Nathabhai v. Dayabhai Manchharam & ors. Ardeshir H. D. & Co. Patell & E.

262-13—Pestonji R. K. & Co. Bai Jiwanbai Widow v. Amboobai Widow & ors. Madhawji K. & C. (For paupers) Edgelow G. W. & Co.

441-09—Little & Co. Mathuradas Gokuldas v. Tehelram Girdaridas & anr. Jamestji R. & D.

691-12—Mulla & M. Abdul Aziz Vali Mahomed v. Khatizabai Tayabjee D. & Co.

939-12—Smetham B. & Co. Parvatibai widow v. Gopal Sudkoji Bole & ors. Vatcha & Co. Payne & Co. For further hearing.

486-13—Wadia G. and Co., Purkha Dolla and Co. a firm v. Gulam Hoosein Abdulally Patell and Es. Man J. H. & Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman).

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

1190-12—Hiralal & Co. Hari Bhau Lupne v. Motabhai Dhanjishaw Darukhanawalla Pestonji R. K. & Co. Part heard.

For Further Direction and Costs on Comrs. Report.

212-12—Matu J. & M. Champsey Parbat & ors. v. The Advocate Genl. of Bombay & ors. Little & Co. Manch & N. Shroff D. & D.

895-12—Bhaishanker K. & G. The Lakhmidas Khimji Spg. & Wg. Co. Ld. v. Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal Bicknell M. R. & Co.

242-12—Mulla & M. Poohoomal Bros. a firm v. Popatlal Morardas Jariwalla and anr. Jametjis R. & D.

184-12—Mulla & M. Poohoomal Bros. a firm v. Kaliandas Vithaldas Kapadia & anr. Jamsetji R. & D.

375-12—Captain & V. Ebrahim Saheb Haji Pachoodin Dhuru v. Vazeer Begum widow and ors. Crawford B. & Co.

801-12—Shroff D. & D. The Bombay Banking Co. Ld. v. Krishnarao Gopalrao Bhaya Saheb Gackward Sabnis & G.

434-11—Mulla & M. Shapurji Dadabhoy Mehta v. Jehangir Hormusji Bamboat & anr. Shamrao M. & H.

1072-11—Mulla & M. Shapurji Dadabhoy Menta v. Jehangir Hormusji Bamboat & anr. Shamrao M. & H.

S. C. Ct. 739/28300-12—Pest. R. K. & Co. J. M. Billimoria v. Hassanbhai Lalji Dewraj & ors. Sm. B. & Co.

1183-12—Madhowji K. & Ch. Lalji Narranji v. Virji Peroj & ors. Unwalla P. & P.

1262-12—Dikahit & P. Messrs. Keebowlal Chhotalal, a firm, v. Chunilal Harilal & ors. Amin. & D.

19-13—Grd. H. D. & Co. P. Nusserwanji & Co. a firm v. Nowroji Merwanji Dubash.

30-13—Jehanjir G. & B. Messrs. Dharamsey & Co. a firm v. Kazi Dawood Kazi Alli & ors. Nadirshaw & D.

522-12—Mulji Kh. & Th. Fazalbhai Bhimji Thanawalla v. Miss Gohurjan Motichand & D.

1281-12—Nadirshaw & D. Ritta Pasgunia Fernandes v. Marian George & ors. C. P. D. Canhamatu J & M.

11-13—Maneklal & Ty. Tapan Khimji a firm & anr. v. Purshotam Sunderji & anr. Amin. & D.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.)

IN THE DIVISION COURT No. 48.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

567-11—Payne and Co., Bai Jembabai widow and anr. v. Mahomed Cassam, Lakhtani.

1227-12—Matubhai J. and M., Heerji Jetha and Co. a firm v. Lalji Ramji and anr.

215-13—D. J. Mantri, Govindrao Ramkrishna Thakur v. Jamnalal Shivlal a firm.

347-13—Edg. G. W. and Co., Naziralli Shamsudin v. Karimbux Sodagar.

364-13—Mulji Kh. and Th., Nowroji Hormusji v. Nandubai widow and ors., Tyabji D. and Co., Mirza M. and M.

368-13—Pestonji R. K. and Co., Pheroze Cursetji Sethna v. Ratanji Dossabhoy Curranee .

483-13—Edg. G. W. and Co., Messrs. Govind Bhanji a firm v. Damodhar Karsondas.

493-13—Madhowji K. and Ch., Khimji Vassanji and anr. v. Mulji Khimji and ors., Bhimji and Co.

525-13—Payne and Co., Vallibhai Fattabhai a firm v. Ebrahimji Lookmanji.

534-13—Pandia and Co., Lakhmidas Dayalji v. Dayalji Raghunath a firm and anr.

588-13—Khanderao T. and M., Vishwanath Chintamon Gore v. Narayen Bhasker Karmarkar.

598-13—Payne and Co., Varadhman Jetsi and Co. a firm v. Curramsey Keshowji and anr.

603-13—Matubhai J. and M., Atmaram Surajram Desai v. Sorab Kharshedji Merchant.

606-13—Bhai K. and G., Magumal Jethanand a firm v. Lakhuma Jamnadas and ors.

ACTING ASSISTANT COMR.'S REPORT AND FOR CONSENT DECREE.

1076-12—Captain and V., Aminabibi widow and ors. v. Abdul Latif Mahomed Saleh, Khole Kanga and S.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

1253-12—Bhimji & Co. Mowji Manji & anr. v. Dewji Tricumdas & ors Swetham B. & Co. Sh. D. & D part heard. 12-7-13.

1297-12—Sen. B. & Co. Prunabai widow v. Dewji Tricumdas & ors Shroff D. & D.

1022-11—Judah and S., Lingoo Pochetty Lingal v. Narayen Yellappa and ors., Malvi H. M. and R. Amin and Desai, Jeh. M. and S., Tyabji D. and Co., Dubash and Co., Bick. M. R. and Co.

878-12—Shroff D. & D. Dewji Tricumdas & ors. v. Mowji Nanji & anr. Bhimji & Co.

513-12—Wadia G. & Co. Javernapu widow. v. Nanalal Dubabhram & ors. Tyabji D. & Co. Wadia G. & Co.

783-12—Judah & S. Balaji Dhondiba Dhore Panduji v. Rowji Dhorma Jam. R. & D.

382-12—Miruwan & D. Hiralla Bubaridas & ors. v. Pitanfirdas & ors. Amin & D.

281-12—Dubash & Co. for a pauper. Sitaram Bapoo Mandanker v. Bapoo Narayen Mandanker & ors. In person.

731-11—Payne & Co. Soonderlal Motilal v. Kantilal Sapirlal Desai & ors. Amin & Desai.

1286-12—Ardeshir H. D. & Co. The Central India Spg. Wg. & Mg. Co. Ltd. v. The Hongkong Spg. Mafg. Co. Ltd. Omiderdas & Co.

529-12—Malir H. M. & R. Ismail Gaffoor v. Yacoob Haji Hassain & ors. Payne & Co.

828-12—Unwalla P. & P. Aishabai v. Piaroobai widow & anr. Khand L. & M.

1068-10—Little & Co. Shambhuprasad Girjashanker v. Sunderji Girdhar & ors Motichand & D.

678-11—Judah & S. Babaji Dowlatrao Rave & ors. v. Vasudev Nilkant Aglo. & anr. Mulji Kh. & Th.

973-12—Mehta & D. Kunjbehari Ravi Narayan & ors. v. Mathuraprasad Bissessarprasad & anr. Malvi H. M. & R.

1012-12—Bhemji & Co. Purshotam Bhaishanker & Co. v. The Indian Cotton Oil Co. Ltd. G. H. Dalal.

880-12—Motichand & D. Shaik Ahmed Shaik Mahomed v. Damodher Bhaskar Mantri & anr. N. M. Cama.

663-12—Bhai K. & G. Messrs. Vasanji Sons & Co. a firm v. R. D. Sethna & anr. Captain & V.

526-12—Matu J. & M. Bai Shamcore widow v. Thakoredas Pranjiwandas Hiralal & Co. & anr.

370-12—Motichand & W. Jasodabai widow v. Virji Bhagwan Mulji Kh. & Th.

540-11—Payne & Co. Thakersey Sashandas v. Khimji Gokeldas & ors. Deph. F. & D. Bhai K. & G.

A Chittagon planter succeeded in bagging a leopard in the village of Hulgwercherrie, but not before it had badly mauled four fillagers.

The Government of Madras have issued a list of Indian personal names transliterated and prepared in accordance with the rules prescribed by the Government of India, in order to ensure uniformity in the spelling and arrangement of such names in all official publications and correspondence.

BOMBAY DOMESTIC DRAMA.

MR. CRAWFORD'S STATEMENT.

COMPLAINANT CROSS-EXAMINED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, further hearing was resumed of the case in which Mr. R. M. Watson charged Mr. A. A. Crawford, of the Bombay Electric Co., with enticing away his wife and with misconduct.

The complainant conducted his own case, while the accused was defended by Mr. H. A. H. Payne, Solicitor.

The complainant was further cross-examined by Mr. Payne. He was shown a broken parasol, a broken umbrella and a broken brush belonging to his wife. He said he had broken them. He had never made a charge in the presence of his sister-in-law against his wife of misconduct. On Sunday morning when his wife came home, she asked him if she could go and he replied in the affirmative. He had never turned his wife out. He knew now that his wife went to Bellary to her sister on the 8th and had never been out of Bellary since then. When he asked her to come back to Bombay, she wrote to him that she had put up with all his nonsense and that she was not going to do it any longer.

LESSON TO BOTH.

He then wrote to her asking her forgiveness and saying it had been a lesson to them both to which she replied not to trouble her with any more letters as she had finished with him. In another letter she wrote that he could keep the wedding ring if he liked and that it was he who had thrown her out penniless on Saturday night. She further wrote it was impertinent on his part to charge Mr. Crawford with enticing her away and added that if necessary she would tell all in Court. He had written almost every day to his wife, and asked her to "forget and forgive." When the accused asked him to withdraw the case, he (the complainant) told him that he would withdraw the case if his wife was given back to him.

D. P. Nanavati deposed to his having seen the accused with Mrs. Watson at Panorama Point, Matheran, on 3rd June. The accused was holding Mrs. Watson by the waist, and looking at the scenery. The accused then photographed Mrs. Watson.

Examined by the complainant, witness said the accused had his hand round Mrs. Watson's waist.

NEVER SEEN QUARRELLING.

E. Miles deposed to his having seen Mrs. Watson with a gentleman at a theatre at 9-30 p.m. on the 7th June.

Examined by the complainant, the witness said Mrs. Watson looked very happy at the theatre. Everything that she had put on appeared to be in perfect order and the appearance of her dress did not suggest her having been thrown out half an hour before. He was a tenant at 7, Green Street, where the complainant and his wife also lived some time before, and he had never seen them quarrelling there.

The accused in his statement to the Court said he invited the complainant and his wife to Matheran. He went for drives with Mrs. Watson and also went to Panorama Point. He might have sat on a stone there. He did not put his arm round her waist. He took her photograph there. Mr. Nanavati passed them at the Panorama Point on that occasion. The accused thought Mr. Nanavati had said about his (accused's) putting his hand round her waist because he (Mr. Navavati) had a quarrel with Mrs. Watson. He had been to the complainant's house but never without his knowledge except on one occasion. She never came to his house without the complainant's knowledge. He could not say for sure whether she had come to him in her husband's absence. The complainant found her alone with him only once. He did not know why she came there that day. When he asked the complainant and his wife to dinner, the complainant declined the invitation.

JEALOUS HUSBAND.

When he went to the complainant's house on Saturday, he found the lady in tears and evidently very much distressed. He asked her what was wrong and she replied her husband was jealous of her and had been making all sorts of allegations against her and the accused, and making her life miserable. He asked Mr. Watson if it was true he was jealous of him. The latter denied it absolutely and also denied the allegations which his wife had said he had made. The accused did not believe the man all the same. He told him if he were jealous there was a very simple way of putting a stop to it by seeing that he (the accused) and she did not meet. The complainant said his wife was a bad woman and that he would not pass another night with her in the same house. The accused thereupon suggested that he should go and live in a hotel in the night and that in the morning he would probably see things differently. The complainant however persisted that the lady should go out. The accused thereupon said he would invite her to his place till she could go to her sister. The complainant said nothing to this but kept on abusing the lady. She was then in evening dress. They left immediately after this conversation. She came out in evening dress. The complainant said he would throw her clothes after her. The accused brought the lady to his place and tried to get her to eat something, but she did not feel like eating at all. He thought it might distract her from her troubles if she went to a theatre. She at first said no, but sometime later she consented to go to a theatre. Before they left, he ordered his servant to go over to Mr. Watson's place to bring anything that might have been thrown out. They then went to a theatre and returned at midnight. On the way back Mrs. Watson suggested they should see if anything had been thrown out. He left her in the carriage and went to see but nothing was found. They then came to his place and had supper and then retired for the night. He went to the complainant next morning as the lady had nothing to wear.

RHINOCEROS HIDE CLUB.

When he arrived there, the complainant said he had just sent some of the lady's clothes. The accused told him Mrs. Watson would come over to take her things away, to which the complainant replied she should not come as he would send over the rest of her clothes. The complainant was facing the floor, with a rhinoceros hide club in his hand. He said he would kill her if she came in. The accused and Mrs. Watson afterwards went to the complainant's house, when the latter said the accused might come in but not the lady. The lady did not tell Mr. Watson she had finished with him and that she had come to take her clothes away. The complainant subsequently gave her permission to come in and she immediately started packing. When the coolies came in, he assumed a threatening attitude, brought the rhinoceros hide club with great force on the table and asked the lady to give him the wedding ring. The lady, who had been trembling all along, gave him the ring. Mrs. Watson left the same evening for her sister's house. On the 17th or 18th the accused went to the complainant's house with the object of representing to him what a villainous thing was the charge that he had brought against him, knowing that it was false. While he was waiting there he drafted quite a brief note to his Worship stating that the complainant unreservedly and without equivocation withdrew the charge. He had made no offer whatever to the complainant either verbally or in writing.

QUITE PROPER RELATIONS.

His relations with Mrs. Watson were very friendly, but in no way improper. On the morning of the 9th he asked the complainant to return him the furniture and permitted him to absent himself from work to clear the cupboards. He had not got the furniture back. The complainant offered to withdraw the case if he was given back his wife. On the 10th the complainant returned to work but the accused sent him word that he must first return the furniture he had lent him. The accused had made the complainant a loan of Rs. 300, from which he deducted the money he owed him on account of his salary.

Further hearing was adjourned.

PRIVATE DETECTIVE CONVICTED.

MISAPPROPRIATION OF DAIRY FUNDS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Guider charged one Luxman Ramchand with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 38, belonging to Mrs. V. Newton.

The complainant Mrs. Newton said the accused was engaged as a private detective to watch the movements of her other servants working in the dairy. In June last, the accused was entrusted with Rs. 98 to make certain payments and to purchase a cycle tyre. The accused made payments to the extent of Rs. 70 and kept Rs. 28 for himself. He also misappropriated Rs. 10 out of a bill for Rs. 36 which he had collected. On the complainant coming to know of the frauds, she questioned the accused, who admitted having misappropriated the money. He promised to make good the amount by monthly instalments of Rs. 10, if he was allowed to continue in the service. He however worked for only two days after this and then did not turn up for work.

The accused pleaded guilty. Mr. V. D. Kamat, pleader, who defended asked for a lenient sentence as the accused was a young man and has promised to make good the money to Mrs. Newton.

His Worship sentenced the accused to one day's simple imprisonment and to a fine of Rs. 75. Out of the fine, if recovered, Rs. 38 were ordered to be paid to the complainant.

THEFT AT THE B. B. & C. I. RLY. WORKSHOPS.

FITTER AWARDED A DAY'S GAOL.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Sergeant Fitzgerland charged Maneklal Umaid, a Hindu, with the theft of some brass fittings from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Workshops at Parel.

The accused, who is a fitter in the workshops, was arrested at 10 p.m. on Saturday last carrying some pieces of brass out of the workshops, and was handed over to J. W. Mullens, the gatekeeper who identified the property as belonging to the Railway Company.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to one days simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 15 or in default to 14 days rigorous imprisonment.

Office care and worries are quickly relieved by a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It soothes and quiets the nerves and clears the brain.

U.S.A. AND MEXICO.

SEVERE REPRESENTATIONS.

INTERVENTION PROPOSED.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 28.

The United States Government has made unusually severe representations to Mexico concerning the capture and wounding by the Federal troops of an American Immigration inspector named Dixon, and has demanded the prompt arrest and court-martialling of Dixon's two assaillants.

The United States Government has also demanded the immediate release of two engineers named Bissell and Macdonald who have been imprisoned at Chihuahua. Macdonald is said to be an Englishman.

Mr. Wilson, the United States Ambassador to Mexico, who is now in Washington, is reported to be in favour of the immediate recognition of President Huerta or intervention by the United States. He declares that the so-called rebels are really bandits.

CENTRAL ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

BANGALORE, July 28.

The Central Assault-at-Arms opened to-day in fine weather.

First day's results include following:—

INDIVIDUAL TENT PEGGING WITH SWORDS:—Lieut. F. Andrews, 7th Hussars.

INDIVIDUAL JUMPING:—Lieut. Hogg, R.E.

BAYONET VS. BAYONET:—Color. Segt. Cameron, Cameron Highlanders.

SWORDS VS. LANCE:—Corpl. Moir, "S" Battery.

TUG-OF-WAR, 110 STONES:—The Buffs beat Dublin Fusiliers and Cameron Highlanders beat 97th Battery.

PHYSICAL TRAINING:—St. Joseph College Cadets 1; Bishop Cotton School 2; Baldwin School 3.

SWORDS VS. SWORDS FOR INDIAN OFFICERS:—Jamadar Kasi Row Sindhay, Mysore Imperial Service Lancers.

TUG-OF-WAR, 100 STONES:—101st Grenadiers beat 61st Pioneers and 2nd Sappers and Miners beat the 108th Infantry.

BOREGAON DISASTER.

REWARD FOR CARE OF DISTRESSED

The Commissioner of Berar presided at a public meeting held within the Municipal Hall to distribute the prizes and certificates to those officials and non officials that had rendered very good service and contributed to the alleviation of the suffering of the wounded after the railway collision that took place near Boregaon on April 30th last.

Such an occasion, remarked Mr. Standen, spontaneously called into play many a good quality of heart and humanity, and goaded people to rush to the assistance of those that needed it most.

Amongst those that have been mentioned as having served on the occasion was a young Brahmin girl by name Janabai and great was the applause as she modestly approached and received her reward from the Commissioner.

It is said that the G. I. P. Railway Co. provided money for the reward that were given in the form of coins and ornaments. Mr. Standen spoke very kindly and highly of these recipients and handed over the rewards to them.

ALLEGED BOGUS SUBCRIPTION.

RELEASED DEFAULTER RE-ARRESTED.

John Williamson Wilson, alias Corporal Smith, alias Corporal White, alias J. Aiken alias Mrs. E. Smith, alias Mrs. E. Bannerji, a bogus collector of supbscriptions, who was convicted by the Third Presidency Magistrate in Bombay on December 13 last for cheating Lieut-Col. the Hon A. E. Hill-Trevor, and sentenced to eight months' rigorous imprisonment, was recently released from Yerrowda Prison.

He was re-arrested and taken to Calcutta there to stand his trial with a female accomplice on four charges of cheating lodged against him by Inspector Lyons of the Calcutta Criminal Investigation Department.

The evidence against the accused shows that he had subscription lists printed with suitable headings, asking for donations to the Hazaribagh Girls' Schools in the United Provinces. These lists contained the names of the Maharani of Hutwa, Rani Pudunji and Thakur Jadu Charan Singh. The lists contain the names of well known persons, who had given donations including that of Sir F. Halliday, Commissioner of Police in Calcutta.

In connection with the case Inspector E. E. Morris, of the Bombay Crimnal investigation Department, went to Calcutta on the 23rd. instant and will remain there until the case has been led before the Chief. Presidency Magistrate in Calcutta, and remand until 30th instant has been ordered.

GOODWOOD STEWARDS' CUP.

LATEST BETTING.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 28.

The latest betting on the Goodwood Stewards' Cup is as follows:—

9 to 1 against Harmonicum.

10 to 1 Braxted and Wise Symon.

100 to 8 Poor Boy and Dalys.

100 to 7 Cigar.

The following are probable starters in the Steward's Cup, with jockeys:—

Sir Martin, ridden by Foy.
Cigar, Maher.
Braxted, Herbert.
Mediator, Earl.
Harmonicum, Martin.
Dalys, Piper.
Radiant, W. Huxley.
Castleton, Wheatley.
Wrack, Donoghue.
White Star, Bickaby.
Poor Boy, Walter Griggs.
Grammont, Robbins.
Wise Symon, Jelliss.
Tuxedo, Whalley.
Zabre, E. Huxley.
Canopite, Ringstead.
Lord Annandale, Cooper.
Research, S. Heather.
Mountain Finch, Prout.

No jockeys have yet been named for Giant and Sandrio.

DAVIS CUP.

WON BY AMERICA.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 28.

At Wimbledon to-day, America won the Davis Cup for the Lawn Tennis Championship, beating the British Isles by three matches to one. McLoughlin (America) beat Dixon (England) 8-6, 6-3, 6-2.

BISLEY MEETING.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 28.

Sergeant Ommundsens, shooting in the Bisley competitions, showed splendid consistency. He was awarded to-day a service rifle for the Championship score of 524 and prize for the Territorial aggregate.

Rouland, North Staffordshire Regiment, won the all-comers' aggregate.

RUGBY FOOTBALL AT LUCKNOW.

ENSUING TOURNAMENT.

In connection with the above Tournament, which commences at Lucknow on 4th August and ends on Saturday, 9th August, the following is a list of teams already entered:—

The West Ridings, the Leicesters, The Middlesex, The Highland Light Infantry, The East Yorks. The Sport's Club, Cawnpore. A station team—Lucknow. Amongst these will be noticed the names of some of the best known Rugby Football teams in India.

Officers attached to British Regiments are eligible to play for their Regiments.

The Cup, which is an annual one, has very kindly been given by the Raja of Jehangirabad. And handsome silver medals will be presented to the winning team by Messrs. Landau and Co., of Lucknow.

Bronze medals will also be given to the Runners-up.

The games will be played on the ground opposite the Chutter Munzil Club, over the Monkey Bridge.

On the conclusion of the Tournament on Saturday night a Rugby Football dinner will be held in the Chutter Munzil Club.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

The following donations have been made towards the proposed "Indian Sanitary Institute Building Fund." Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 55,093-4-0; Sir Dorab J. Tata, Rs. 1,000; Dr. D. S. Fraser, Rs. 50; Sulleman Abdul Wahad, Rs. 50; Mr. Jamsetji A. Wadia, (further donation of Rs. 400 in addition to Rs. 100 already paid) Rs. 400; total Rs. 56,593-1-0.

KHAN BAHADUR P. H. DASTOOR MEMORIAL FUND.

Deducting the sum of Rs. 3,121-12-6 which was spent on the public intertainment held in honour of Khan Bahadur P. H. Dustoor, there is a balance left of Rs. 3,121-12-6 out of the sum collected towards his entertainment and memorial fund.

Exceptionally heavy floods have breached the line between Hopin and Taungni stations on Mu Valley section. Through communication is not likely to be restored for the next four days though every endeavour is being made to repair the breaches as early as possible and as far the rains will permit, in the meanwhile passengers, mails, luggage and parcels will be transhipped.

MURDER AT BANYAN ROAD.

PURDESHI STABBED TO DEATH.

Great excitement was caused yesterday afternoon in the vicinity of a soda-water shop situated at Banyan Road, when cries of "murder, murder" were raised from the shop. On the receipt of this news, Deputy-Inspector O'Brien quickly repaired to the scene followed by Superintendent O'Kielfe and ascertained that the owner of the shop Shersing Jeysing, a purdeshi, had been stabbed with a clasp knife, it is alleged, by his brother-in-law Gura Laburam, who was employed in the same shop.

Shersing was bleeding profusely from about three wounds that he had received and Inspector O'Brien had him immediately removed to Sir J. J. Hospital.

He then instituted enquiries and learnt that Shersing was suspecting Gura of having stolen his money some time back and had spoken to Gura about it. It is alleged that Gura went to the shop yesterday about 2 p.m. and called Shersing near him. Words were exchanged and an altercation ensued in the course of which Gura, it is alleged, stabbed Shersing with a clasp knife that he had with him causing several wounds. Mulikram, another purdeshi, who was near by, attempted to intervene, and he received several injuries, though not very serious, but by whom they were caused it is difficult to say at present as there was another purdeshi, standing near Gura at the time but the police are making vigilant inquiries into the matter.

At the hospital Shersing's condition grew worse and Mr. Frank Oliviera, third Presidency Magistrate, was sent for to record his dying deposition. Mr. Oliviera quickly repaired to the hospital but no statement was recorded because Shersing could not speak. His condition grew worse in the evening and he died at six o'clock.

Gura was arrested by Mr. O'Brien and he will be placed before the Magistrate this morning charged with murder. Mulikram was also removed to the same hospital, where he is detained for treatment.

A COACHMAN SENTENCED.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Mr. J. Wadia charged his coachman, Abdulla Abba, with the theft of three pieces of livery forming part of his uniform.

Mr. F. F. Tarapore, Bar-at-Law, defended the accused.

The following are the particulars of the case: The accused was in the employ of the complainant for the last six months when he was suddenly dismissed last Saturday for some unknown reason and stripped of his livery, excepting three pieces of which, not being in his possession then, the accused promised to deliver up to his master that same afternoon, asking at the same time for two months wages which, he alleged, were due to him.

Ere the accused had gone home to fetch the livery, the complainant had him arrested by the Police as a thief and the clothing was produced from his house.

Mr. Tarapore urged that there was no dishonest intention on the part of the accused as he was arrested before the appointed time for the delivery of the clothes had expired.

His Worship, however, after hearing the evidence said that the offence was of a technical nature and sentenced the accused to a fine of Rs. 30 with one day's simple imprisonment and ordered the complainant to pay the accused his salary which was due to him.

STRANGE CINEMA ACCIDENT.

Mdlle. Mistinguett was the other day "turning," to use the new cinematograph term, in a dramatic scene for the bioscope, says the Paris correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph." The play was an arrangement of M. Jean Richepin's drama, "La Glue," in which she played the name part. In an interview mademoiselle said: "We had just reached the scene when I have to be killed with a hammer. The murderess rushed at me and hit me. I felt a frightful blow, fell down with a scream, and another blow followed. Nobody round me seemed to notice it, and, indeed, I heard a voice say, 'She is acting wonderfully naturally.' I fainted away, and remember nothing else. I was afterwards told that the actors went on performing for some minutes, and the cinema man continued turning his handle, without noticing that anyhing was wrong. When I came to I found myself under the doctor's hands and covered wth blood. It turned out that the hammer with which I was struck had not been properly wrapped up to avoid accidents. The woman who hit me thought that the hammer was a mere property one, and quite safe, and struck with all her might. It was only on seeing that I was bleeding and had fainted away that my fellow-performers realised what had happened. I have three severe wounds on the head, and the doctor tells me that I must keep to my bed for a fortnight."

Since Sunday there has been unusual squally weather in Rangoon. Last night in the course of high winds a twenty-five feet launch owned by a Chinese merchant got away from its moorings at one of the jetties and flounded. Four of the crew could not do anything as the fires were banked and the crew managed to swim to the nearest jetty and were saved.

CALCUTTA WEEK BY WEEK.

MOHAN BAGAN'S DEFEAT.

THE KIDNAPPING SCARE.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, July 28.

The kidnapping scare persists in a somewhat obstinate manner, and refuses to be lulled by the utmost persuasions of the Police Commissioner. The other day two Peshawaris very nearly fell victims to the prevailing panic. They were standing conversing at the corner of Cornwallis Street, when it was whispered that they were kidnappers and were then on their unholy business. A crowd instantly collected, and the two frontiersmen, after vainly protesting their innocence, saw no way of escaping violence than by resorting to flight. The crowd instantly gave chase, and the sight of two huge, hairy Pathans fleeing from a Hindu crowd was a sufficiently rare one to induce a number of people to join in the pursuit without any reference to the supposed criminal purpose of the runaways. It would have gone hard with the Peshawaris if they had not rushed into a building and locked the door, which resisted the mob until the arrival of the police. A number of people were arrested, but it is somewhat difficult to feel sympathy with ruffians of the kidney of these Peshawaris. It is possible, indeed, that the mob was incited not so much by the belief that the two men in question were really engaged in the kidnapping trade, as by a desire to get back a little of its own from those hated foreigners. The Peshawari, sometimes incorrectly described as a Kabuli, is one of the most familiar and least welcome sights of Bengal. In physical prowess he is more than a match or professes to be for half a dozen of the fever-sticken denizens of the Gangetic plain, and his size and *farouche* appearance are such that he is often taken at his own valuation. He pursues the occupation of Scotch draper and money lender all over Bengal, and terrorizes the unhappy peasantry in the most shameless manner. Only 3 or 4 years ago the Peshawaris camped in a body on the pavement in Harrison Road and dared the police to move them. It is not a bad thing, in a way, that this arrogance should be checked occasionally. But it does look as though the authorities were going to have a difficult task in allaying the present panic.

FOOTBALL vs. DEMONSTRATION.

They are likely to find it till more difficult to put down the educational unrest. There was to have been a tremendous demonstration on Monday last in the Town Hall, but this has been postponed until Monday next. I believe the real reason for this was that on Monday last it was expected that Mohan Bagan, the champion football team of Bengal, would be engaged in playing off an important fixture in the Shield competition, and it was feared that this would clash so seriously with the demonstration that the latter would fail in its effect. The demonstration was, accordingly, postponed for a week. In the meantime Mohan Bagan, to the chagrin of their backers and the general surprise, have been knocked out in the earlier stages of the Shield by a comparatively unknown team, the E. B. S. Railway. I am told the match was witnessed by 40,000 spectators, and racial animus was sadly in evidence from first to last. When the goal which "outed" Mohan Bagan was scored, almost in the last moment of extra time, there was an extraordinary demonstration of delight from the Europeans present. The "Sahibs" seem to have been as excited as the Bengalis were two years ago when Mohan Bagan emerged triumphant from the Shield competition. The Bengalis were censured on that occasion for their "lack of self-control," etc. Of course, no one would dream of censuring the Europeans on the same ground and yet, when one thinks of it, it was hardly a European victory. The E. B. S. R. team appears to be composed very largely of Eurasians.

DR. YOUNG.

The appointment of Dr. W. H. Young to be Hardinge Professor of Mathematics at Rs. 1,000 a month is a somewhat satirical commentary upon the regard which is paid to learning in comparison with other things. Here is one of the most brilliant of English mathematicians who is glad to come out to Calcutta at a salary almost equal to that of a Deputy Magistrate on the eve of retirement! And yet we have Civilians getting three times that sum for doing work which has not a tithe of its importance. Any lawyer who was not making at least double that would consider himself a rank failure in his profession.

DACOITS AND ARMED GUARDS.

The recent suggestion of the Bengal Government that the jute firms of Eastern Bengal should arm their own chowkidars in order to beat off the attacks of dacoits is perhaps the most remarkable admission of helplessness that has ever been made by this or any other Government within living memory. The Government says in effect, "We cannot protect you. You had better make the best arrangement you can to protect yourselves." The reply of the firms is, "If we arrange to provide our servants with firearms, and they employ the said firearms against the dacoits and kill a few of them, what is going to happen? Will you give us a bill of indemnity?" Otherwise they naturally feel somewhat chary of taking any risks. The dacoit question is growing daily more serious throughout Bengal. The semi-despair of the Government is reflected in the proposal to the jute firms.

MR. MADDOX'S RETIREMENT.

There is very widespread and sincere regret at the announcement that the Hon. Mr. Maddox, Chairman of the Corporation, is about to resign his appointment as the result of ill-health. There is an ugly history of breakdown connected with this post, and the wonder really is that Mr. Maddox, who is by no means of the most robust type, has managed to carry on for so long. His enforced retirement brings into prominence the proposal about which I wrote a few weeks ago, namely, that Calcutta should be provided with a Municipal Commissioner on the Bombay model, thus relieving the head of the executive of the harassment of presiding over meetings of the Corporation, to say nothing of almost innumerable Committee meetings. The work proved too heavy even for men of the exceptional physique of Mr. Greer and the late Sir Charles Allen. It does Mr. Maddox all the more credit that he should have stuck to his post for nearly three years. He has certainly achieved a remarkable measure of popularity. Few men have filled so trying a position and have made so few enemies as Mr. Maddox. Mr. Maddox goes on leave very shortly. It is doubted whether he will return to India.

CHILDREN IN JUTE MILLS.

Some astonshment not altogether unxmixed with amusement is felt here at the proposal that the United States Government should prohibit the importation into America of any manufactured article partially manufactured by children. Children under 14 constitute about 10 per cent. of the total labour force of the jute mills, and any such prohibition would undoubtedly hit the jute trade hard. But it would hit the Americans themselves so much harder that it is difficult to believe that any such legislation will be passed. The jute industry is leaving nothing to chance, however, and is handing in its protest, which will be duly forwarded to the proper quarters.

MR. BEATSON BELL AT MADARIPUR.

There is no more popular or kind-hearted man in Bengal than Mr. Beatson Bell, Commissioner of the Dacca Division; but every now and then his impulses lead him into doing things which he must sometimes regret. The "Bengalee" to-day alleges that at Madaripur recently he stopped the children at the school from finishing an absolutely innocuous song by Rabindranath Tagore, and that when some boys proposed to garland him, he exclaimed, "I will not accept a garland from dacoits." The ostensible reason for this latter remark is that two boys out of the 600 who attend the school have been charged with complicity in a dacoity. The "Bengalee" asks whether it is fair to practically charge the whole school with being implicated.

SUFFRAGISTS' NEW TACTICS

"THIRST STRIKE."

The Suffragists, according to one of their leaders, are determined to defeat the "Cat and Mouse Bill," says the "Daily Telegraph." Mrs. Mansel declared at the London Pavilion meeting of the Women's Social and Political Union that they were determined not only to go through with the hunger strike, but to adopt a thirst strike. They had noticed in the papers that two out of three other prisoners who had adopted the hunger strike had given way rather than face the torture of forcible feeding.

Women were proud of the Suffragists because never yet had one of them given way, in spite of the torture of forcible feeding. (Hear, hear.) Mrs. Mansel added that the Government had tried to subject the Suffragist leaders who had just been released to the last indignity of criminals by taking their finger-print impressions. They tried it with Miss Kerr, but after a fierce stuggle in her cell they had to give up. (Loud cheers.)

The mention of Mr. Lloyd George's name by one of the speakers led to a noisy demonstration. For upwards of five minutes women sitting in all parts of the hall booed and hooted. A request was made for volunteers for a poster parade outside the National Liberal Club when Mr. Lloyd George and Sir Rufus Isaacs are to be entertained at luncheon. "I wish I could prepare that lunch," shouted a woman from the body of the hall.

Another request from a member of the Union was for "the loan of a skiff and sculls for Henley Regatta—very urgent!" In this connection one of the speakers observed, "Perhaps our friend wants to do a little business." (Laughter.)

RENO'S DIVORCE MILLS.

FLOURISHING TRADE DOOMED.

Reno's divorce mills, which for years under Nevadan law have ground out decrees in great abundance and with unfailing regularity, must soon slow down, says a New York correspondent. There is a new law, to become operative on December 21, bringing Nevada in most essentials into line with the other States as regards divorce, and thereafter the familiar song, "I'm on my way to Reno," will be less popular.

While Reno's chief industry is threatened the end is not yet. People who seek a release from matrimony under the new Nevadan law must live within the State at least twelve months and the "bogus domicile," hitherto common, will not be acceptable to Nevada jurists.

By "bogus domicile" is meant the practice of a fashionable lady arriving at Reno one day with a servant and heaps of baggage, remaining a week or two, enjoying society amongst the divorce colony, and then suddenly migrating with the object of not returning for another six months, when the case is down for hearing. Henceforth, to secure a Reno decree one must actually live within the State for a year.

It was still possible, however, to take advantage of the old law as late as June 30, and this accounted for the great rush to Reno. Aspirants to matrimonial freedom at Reno were more numerous than that at any previous period of Reno's chequered history. During the entire month of June, and especially the week ending Monday, the throng of newcomers in Reno experienced great difficulty in securing apartments, as all the hotels and boarding houses were crowded.

To celebrate the passing of the old regime the divorce colony recently held high jinks at the City Hall, terminating with a grand ball, at which the Tango, Turkey Trot, and other terpsichorean eccentricities were danced.

DRYING PETROL AT A GAS JET.

ACTOR'S SAD STORY OF WIFE'S DEATH.

A pitiful story of his wife's death was told by Mr. Leslie Stiles, the actor and playwright, at an inquest at Chiswick on Saturday, July 5, says "Lloyd's News."

Last Monday evening, he said, he was upstairs at their house in Duke's-avenue, Chiswick, putting their child to bed, and his wife, Mrs. Marion Cecil Stiles, was in the dining room.

"Suddenly I heard screams," Mr. Stiles went on, "followed by a cry of 'Come quick, Leslie.' I flew downstairs and saw her in flames. She was holding her arms out—they were burning terribly."

With a curtain torn from the window Mr. Stiles extinguished the flames; a docter was called, and Mrs. Stiles was removed to the Cottage Hosp. where she told her husband later that she had cleaned her gloves with petrol and was drying them before a gas jet when they caught fire.

Dr. French said Mrs. Stiles was badly burned about the arms. She was wearing long gloves, which he had to remove. Her celluloid bracelet was shrivelled up by the flames. She died on Friday from septic absorption.

The jury returned a verdict accordingly, expressing the opinion that some restriction should be placed on the sale of petrol in small quantities.

CARNEGIE HERO FUND.

"In recognition of heroic endeavour to save human life," a certificate of the Carnegie Hero Fund Trust was presented to John Starchfield, a newsvendor, at Bow-street Police-court on July 10.

Sir John Dickinson, in making the presentation, recalled the circumstances in which Starchfield endeavoured to disarm a man named Stephen Titus, who shot two people in the Horse Shoe Hotel, Tottenham-court-road, on September 27 last. He said that when Titus rushed into the street firing a revolver, Starchfield, seeing the great danger to which the public were exposed, ran across the road, and attempted to take the weapon from him. After a desperate struggle Titus, who was much the bigger man, managed to release himself, and, turning the revolver upon Starchfield, fired point blank at him. Starchfield was so seriously wounded that he was detained in hospital for many months. His extremely courageous action was recognised at the trial by the judge, who ordered a reward of £50 to be paid to him as some small compensation for the suffering he had undergone.

The chief magistrate added that it was his very great pleasure to hand to Starchfield the certificate of the Carnegie Trust, and to thank him most warmly on behalf of the public for his brave conduct—the conduct of an Englishman—in attempting to save the lives of his fellow-creatures.

Starchfield briefly returned thanks. He is still in too weak a state to be able to work, and is in receipt of an allowance of £1 a week from the fund. He is an ex-soldier, and was wounded in the South African War.

SYLVIA PANKHURST.

"STIRRING UP REVOLT."

IMPRISONMENT FOR INCITEMENT.

At Bow-street Police-court, on July 8, Miss Sylvia Pankhurst was sentenced to three months' imprisonment in default of finding sureties for her future good behaviour, says the "Daily Telegraph." Having failed to appear in answer to a summons she had been arrested on a warrant charging her with being a disturber of the peace and an inciter of others to commit divers crimes and misdemeanours.

Mr. A. H. Bodkin (instructed by Mr. William Lewis) appeared on behalf of the Director of Public Prosecutions. He stated that the proceedings were in respect of two speeches of an inflammatory character made by the prisoner at Limehouse Town Hall on June 20, and in Trafalgar-square on June 29. In the first of these speeches she instigated her audience to attend a demonstration on June 29 and take part in what she suggested was the proper way of promoting the interests of the movement with which she was connected, namely, disorder in Downing-street. At the Trafalgar-square meeting she extended an invitation to those present to accompany her to Downing-street, with the result that considerable disorder ensued and five men were arrested. On Monday evening last the accused made a speech at the Bromley Public Hall, in the course of which she said:

We mean to have a revolt. I and my friends are out to have a few riots. We are not excusing ourselves, because we have not had a real riot yet, for we mean to have it. I do wish we had had a real riot on Sunday. Look out for your opportunities and see that you take them, even if I am in gaol.

"DEEDS, NOT WORDS."

Inspector Parker, of the Special Branch at Scotland Yard, deposed that on Saturday afternoon, after the issue of the warrant, he went to 42, Lindengardens, Bayswater. The door of Miss Pankhurst's studio was locked, and he could not get an answer. On Monday night he found the prisoner detained at Bow-road Police Station, and when the warrant was read to her she replied, "All right." She had a basket containing travelling necessaries.

Evidence was given by journalists and police-officers as to speeches made by the prisoner. At Limehouse Town Hall, on June 20, after expressing her pleasure that a mansion had been burnt down that day, she said:

It is the argument of stricks and stones from the East-end that is going to get us the vote. On June 29, in Trafalgar-square, we are going to have a demonstration, and we shall be ready for something afterwards. Our motto is, "Deeds, not words." There need be no more lives lost if we make up our minds to strike soon, and strike hard.

In the course of her remarks at the meeting of the Free Speech Defence Committee in Trafalgar-square on June 29, she said:

My friends, what are you going to do? Here we are so many and in Downing-street there are so few. It is your duty to help us now. Mrs. Pankhurst is being done to death. What are you going to do to save life? You will be the wonder of humanity and posterity if you allow women to be slowly murdered. Why don't you go and say to them what you think about it. At least, just let us go and let these Cabinet Ministers hear our voices in Downing-street. When this meeting is over let us go there.

Inspector Parker said at the conclusion of this speech Miss Pankhurst and several others walked to Downing-street, one woman carrying a flag of the Women's Social and Political Union with a red cap on top, whilst another shouted through a megaphone something about votes for women.

It was further proved that, speaking at the Empress Rooms, Kensington, on Thursday of last week, the accused said:

I hope before long we shall see coming from the East-end a great army with sticks and stones to imprison Cabinet Ministers in their houses as they have imprisoned us in Holloway.

SIXTY OFFENCES.

Detective-Inspector Riley produced statistics showing that since the beginning of this year about sixty members of the Women's Social and Political Union had been convicted of offences against property.

Miss Pankhurst, addressing the magistrate, said that, being an outlawed woman, she did not consider the summons binding upon her, but took the view that it was her duty to attend her other engagements. She would not have been arrested on Monday night but for mismanagement on the part of her escort. She agreed that she had tried to stir up revolt, because she believed it was the only thing for them to do. Sir Edward Carson had asked the people to shoot, but she had only asked them to use sticks and stones. Public opinion, she declared, was on the side of the women, and it only needed a little more to bring about a revolution. The infamous "Cat-and-Mouse" Act meant death to the women who went on hunger-strike. They were being slowly done to death for conscience' sake by this Act, which was contrary to all precedent and a blot on the country.

The speaker expressed her determination to continue to protest as long as life lasted. "Let the Government beware," she said, "because the poor people are on our side. The whole of the East-end is going to rise, and you will have an army coming here with sticks and stones."

Considerable applause greeted these remarks, and by direction of the magistrate, several women were ejected from the court.

Sir John Dickinson said that, after what he had heard, it was obvious that the speeches made by the prisoner were likely to lead to illegal acts. It was his duty to prevent that if possible, and he should require her to be bound over in the sum of £1,200 and find two sureties in £600 each to be of good behaviour for twelve months.

Prisoner: I shall refuse to do that.

Sir John Dickinson: Failing that, it will be three months' imprisonment.

Prisoner: I shall do the hunger strike—food and water, and probably with regard to other matters.

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Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Editor cannot hold himself responsible for the return of rejected communications.

IMPORTANT TO PHOTOGRAPHERS

The Editor of "The Bombay Chronicle" will be glad to receive for publication photographs of topical events or interesting photographs of any kind for publication from both amateur and professional photographers. These will be paid for, if published, according to the value of the photograph for purposes of reproduction; as to which the Editor's opinion will be final. The Editor cannot make himself responsible for the return of such photographs if not used, but, if accompanied by stamps to cover postage, every care will be taken to oblige the sender in this respect. Photographs should be addressed as follows:—

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Bombay.

Photos.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.

PINCHES.—30th July, the wife of H. L. Pinches, Madupatty, S. India, of a daughter.

LUPTON.—On the 22nd July, at the Priory, Naini Tal, the wife of W. J. E. Lupton, I.C.S., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CASANOVA—LEES BUTLER, on Sunday the 27th instant, at Bombay, Senhor Alfredo Casanova, Consul General for Portugal in British India to Miss Elsie Lees Butler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Edward Butler, from Bishops Park London.

DEATHS.

GHOSH.—At his residence, at Jaunpur, U.P., 12th July, Rai Prya Nath Ghose Saheb, after 48 years of earnest and faithful service as Headmaster and Manager of the local Church Mission High School, in his 68th year.

TWIDALE.—11th July, at 18-1, Convent Street, Calcutta, Edward Archibald Twidale, aged 75 years.

WHITE.—At St. George's Hospital, on the 27th July, Herbert Owen White, Abkari Inspector, Ahmedabad, son of the late John White, Superintending Engineer, Hyderabad (Deccan). Deeply regretted by his sorrowing wife and children.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Harwood Association Football League: Grant Medicals vs. B. A. C., Cooperage, 5-45.

WEDNESDAY, July 30.

Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30.
Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Corporation, 4-10
Cercle Literaire: The Rev. V. Hommel on Caminots Parisiens, Petit's French Library, 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, August 2.

Poona First Extra Meeting, First Series, at Poona.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

America—India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

July 29, 1913.

PROGRESS OF THE CHINESE UNREST.

The recent telegrams from China seem to show that the Southern rebellion is collapsing. The fact that the Municipal Police of Shanghai and a contingent of Shanghai Volunteers went to the rebel headquarters at Chapeti (according to to-day's wires) just northward of the settlement boundary and disarmed three hundred soldiers and twelve officers, and took six three-inch guns seems to show that some of the rebel troops, at any rate, have not much heart in them. The process of disarming was not resented though there was probability of a conflict. Already British, French, Italian and American bluejackets are patrolling the foreign settlements in Shanghai, as well as the Chapeti boundaries. In view of the fact, which we learned yesterday, that the Southern leaders had telegraphed to Yuan-Shi-Kai suggesting a basis for peace preliminaries, it appeared indeed as if we were about to see the beginning of the end. To-day's latest advices, however, are not so reassuring on the prospects of an early peace and a reunited China The hope of Japanese assistance is a factor which may encourage the Southerners. From the beginning of the armed encounter between the North and the South—and long before it for the matter of that,—there have been vague rumours of Japanese complicity. And though there has been official repudiation and a penalty has been proclaimed against a too overt display of philo-Chinese propensities by Japanese subjects, there are reports from Hongkong on "reliable authority" that at least fifty Japanese have enlisted among the Cantonese rebel troops, and that a Japanese steamer laden with arms for the insurgents is expected at Canton.

The only foundation for these unconfirmed reports may possibly be discovered in the keen rivalry between the President Yuan-Shi-Kai and Dr. Sun Yat Sen, who generously abdicated the presidentship in favour of the former. For Sun Yat Sen, who is a Christian, and his following from Canton, have all moulded their conduct of life and politics after the model of Japan. A number of this Young China party have been brought up there. As a contrast to this band of revolutionary idealists has stood the experienced and talented Yuan-Shi-Kai, who at one time passed no opportunity unutilised to show his hatred of the Island Empire. The Chino-Japanese war was to a great extent his doing. That attitude of uncompromising hostility, and generally all the extreme outbursts of passion which included, according to his accusers, crimes of treachery committed through arrogance, Yuan has now exchanged for a role in which the majority of Western statesmen find selfless patriotism and unsurpassed statesmanship. And the shrewd Japanese would require some much more solid provocation or justification for interfering in the affairs of their unhappy neighbour than a desire to avenge themselves, without any immediate or proximate cause, upon a party, whose head Yuan once was and which at one time displayed implacable antagonism to Japan Of Sun Yat Sen's singleness of purpose and a readiness to sacrifice his all, so that the China of his vision may make some approach to realization, few have entertained any doubts. It is inconceivable that a spotless character like his should descend to consent to a dissection of his mother-country, and that with the help of foreigners.

It seems clear therefore that whatever the cause of the reports of Japanese intrigues, the idea of coupling Sun Yat Sen's name with them must be scouted. "Transparently honest in his burning patriotism," says a writer in "Chambers's Journal," "full of simplicity of character, as is proved by his abdication of the presidency, and his insistence that Yuan-Shi-Kai should be the first President, he showed an unselfish self-abnegation almost without parallel in the world's history." In spite of the success he has achieved, his humility makes him suggest that other men will complete the task initiated by him better than he. Persecuted, imprisoned, with a price set on his head, stamped as a day-dreamer, an exile from home,—Sun Yat Sen has quagone experiences, a correct unvargone experiences, a correct unvarnished delineation of which would represent truth much stranger than the most daring fiction. One single famous incident of his life, the story of how Lord Salisbury was instrumental in procuring his liberation from the clutches of the Chinese Embassy in London into which he was decoyed, would furnish a theme for a sensational romance. There is no doubt that thrilling as the episodes are which from time to time are served to an expectant public from the life-story of this unique patriot of China, "if so modest a man can be persuaded to write his biography, the most thrilling story the world has known will be unfolded." Until we have more definite and circumstantial intelligence from the seat of rebellion we must decline to credit the vague rumours of Japanese complicity. Under any circumstances it can scarcely be suspected that any movement of a like character would be encouraged by Sun Yat Sen.

LENIENCY IN THE POLICE COURTS.

We are not to be counted among those who would advocate a harsh administration of the law in regard to the measure of punishment meted out to delinquents. On the contrary, we think that some of the sentences daily passed in the petty courts of Bombay err gravely on the side of severity. On the other hand, there exists side by side with this an undesirable tendency to leniency in a certain class of cases. Magistrates are much the same the world over, and they are always prone to exaggerate the enormity of offences against property, and t. deal with a light hand with those against the person. In England this is a constant cause of criticism of the unpaid justiciary, and in India our stipendiary magistrates as a class, are too apt to make light of offences in the second category, even when the circumstances of the case are of a gravely aggravating character. Two recent criminal trials in Bombay provide notable instances of this. A burly passenger is occupying a front seat in a railway car stretching his legs across the opposite vacant seat. Another passenger entering the compartment politely asks the occupant to remove his legs. The latter flies into a rage and gives a savage kick to his fellow passenger, who is naturally thoroughly alarmed, and, considering his assailant a dangerous subject, pulls the alarm-chain, and brings the train to a stop. The matter goes to the court. The accused has no defence to speak of, and is fined for this disgraceful assault, necessitating the stoppage of a train—Rs. 2! And no compensation is awarded to the complainant. The magistrate under such circumstances might well take into consideration, along with the gravity of the actual offence of a wholly unprovoked assault, the fact of the worry and annoyance entailed on the complainant by the prosecution. It is useful to bear in mind that the trouble which an aggrieved party has inevitably to put up with in going to law diminishes the volume of criminal suits quite as much as the fear of the law. Many men prefer to suffer indignity rather than seek reparation in a court of law as the lesser of two unavoidable evils and such remarkable leniency as that shown in the case quoted is not an encouragement to go to court.

The other instance of weakness on the Bench was illustrated the other day in a complaint by two schoolgirls against a street badmash. The latter took systematically to pursuing and persecuting children by following them a long way to to school, sometimes right up to the institution and annoying them with ribald jokes and filthy language. Brought to court the accused confessed to this conduct. Admitting that he was a penitent, as he pretended to be, a warning followed by a clean discharge was hardly an adequate way of dealing with the case. If it came to be generally believed that after the trouble of launching a criminal suit and incurring the costs, all that a law-abiding citizen gets for his pains is an acquittal of the cowardly assailant, or a trumpery fine, to every one case that they try, our courts would be instrumental in suppressing twenty, which ought, under proper conditions, to have been brought into the light.

THE CAPTOR OF THIBAW.

Judging by the age of two prominent soldiers who died the other day the profession of arms would seem to make for longevity. Lieutenant-General Sir William Bellairs, C.B., K.C.M.G., was in his eighty-fifth year at the time of his decease, having been born in 1828. Himself the son of a warrior who had served in the Peninsular Wars and the battle of Waterloo, he distinguished himself in the Crimean War of 1854-6, but many of his active days were passed in South Africa where he was one of those who did not favour the war and was consequently branded "pro-Boer." He was trenchant with his pen as witness his "Transvaal War." An almost equal long life of activity was enjoyed by General Sir Harry Prendergast; whose name is connected indissolubly with the conquest and history of Burma, whose ex-King Thibaw survives the horrors of his interment at Ratnagiri. No province of the British Empire has more rapidly assimilated itself with the possessions of the King-Emperor than Upper Burma which in the brief space of twenty-seven years has been altered out of all recognition. The principal Burmese buildings, excepting the solid brickwork pagodas, being of wood, there is no knowing when these inflammable antique structures will pass away, and with them much of the picturesqueness and romance of a bygone kingdom, though Lord Curzon who saved the palace from desecration by clerks and soldiers made some provision in the safe preservation of all secular buildings of note and the stupendous monasteries. The British ultimatum to King Thibaw was despatched on the twenty-second October, 1885, and on the twenty-eighth of November—in less than a fortnight after the actual declaration of the war,—Mandalay fell and Thibaw was taken prisoner.

Being followers of one of the schools of original Buddhism, the Burmese who recognise no castes have mingled freely with Indian immigrants and there is less harking back of the past with them than of any other race of the Empire. Petty disturbances like the recent one at Zalun, fatuously magnified into a "rebellion," are engendered by the infantile credulity of the Burmans of pure blood. There is some sentimentalism about "Thibaw-min" of "Yatanagiri" but no symptom of a preference to revert to the old days of cheap living, insecurity of life and property, and perpetual terror of mutilation either by organized bands of dacoits or the not less rapacious civil power. That mere reading and writing are not enough to extirpate gross superstition from a country is testified by Burma where rudimentary instruction in reading, writing and arithmetic is a religious obligation to be discharged in a monastic school. Even learned "sayas" believe in omens, portents, charms and amulets and are ready, from cupidity, to support any impostor who proclaims himself invulnerable and his bones immune from the effects of the bullet.

DAY BY DAY.

A Consular Wedding.

The marriage took place on Sunday in Bombay of Senhor Alfred Casanova, Consul-General for Portugal in British India, to Miss Elsie Lees Butler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Edward Butler of Bishop's Park, London. Senhor Casanova met his bride on the voyage here from Europe, and the betrothal took place in Bombay. We wish the happy couple every prosperity and felicity in their married life.

Papers To Read.

With the numerical strength of the Imperial and Provincial Legislative Councils very considerably increased by the operation of the Indian Councils Act of 1909, a large number of educated men, says the "Indian World" have begun to take interest in all manner of public and political questions. But unfortunately the opportunities afforded for the training and equipment of publicists in this country are not very considerable. The number of books which must be considered essential for the education of our public men is very limited, particularly in Indian politics and economics, but there is a goodly number of newspapers and periodicals which no Indian publicist should do without. Of such papers and reviews we give a list below:

(1) "Times" (London).
(2) "Imperial and Asiatic Quarterly Review" (London).
(3) "Pioneer" (Allahabad.)
(4) "Times of India" (Bombay).
(5) "Statesman" (Calcutta).
(6) "Bombay Chronicle" (Bombay).
(7) "Capital" (Calcutta).
(8) "Hindu" (Madras).
(9) "Leader" (Allahabad).
(10) "Comrade" (Delhi).
(11) "Modern Review" (Calcutta).
(12) "Hindusthan Review" (Allahabad).

The above newspapers and periodicals should be read regularly and carefully by every Indian publicist, no matter what side and shade of politics he may belong to. The reading of these papers and reviews would no doubt go to make a satisfactory equipment of an up-to-date Indian publicist. For questions of purely provincial interest the "Bengalee" is a good guide for Bengal affairs and the "Tribune" for the Punjab. Next week we hope to give a list of books which should go to make up the library of an Indian publicist.

The Non-militant Suffragette Demonstration.

The great Hyde Park demonstration of "non-militant" suffragettes on Saturday was organised by the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, of which Mrs. Henry Fawcett is the President. The demonstration was the biggest thing the National Union has yet attempted. The plan was that each of the Federations in the country should organise a Women's Suffrage Pilgrimage and march to London, joining other Federations on the way and each procession to hold meetings, distribute literature and information and collect subscriptions and promises on the way, and to have as their final goal a great Hyde Park meeting on Saturday, July 26.

The Pilgrims were to march along the great trunk roads converging on London. The main routes were the Great North Road, Watling Street, the Bath Road, and the Portsmouth Road. The societies on the various lines of march were asked to help in every possible way, by swelling the number of Pilgrims, by offers of hospitality, by loans of traps and cars, by help in the organisation of meetings and the collection of funds.

"The Key-note of the Pilgrimage."

In the words of the circular issued by the organising Union the key-note of the pilgrimage was to be the "joyousness of self-dedication to a great cause. There will be nothing dismal about it. Every Pilgrim will have in her heart a deep sense of reverent happiness that it has fallen to her lot to have the chance of dedicating herself to one of the greatest movements which has ever taken place in the history of the world."

Home Rule Bill Division.

The majority of 109 recorded in the division on the third reading of the Home Rule Bill is, according to the "Manchester Guardian," regarded as highly satisfactory for the Government and for the bill. Forty-six members were accounted for in the pairs list, and seven Unionists were unable to obtain pairs, so that the record of attendance on the Government side was considerably higher than that on the part of the Opposition. All the Ulster Unionists who were present voted, in spite of their somewhat contemptible endeavour to hamper the Attorney-General's speech by ostentatiously leaving the House when he rose. Sir Edward Carson and Mr. Campbell refused to lend themselves to this manoeuvre, which, consequently, failed utterly in its effect. If an average be taken of the majorities obtained on the Home Rule Bill this year in its second passage through the House, it will be found that a higher figure was reached than last year when it was first introduced. Among the members who were paired were Mr. Hogg, the member for Derry, who is not well, and Captain Pirie, who has hitherto abstained from divisions on the Bill. Mr. Gordon Hewart camp up specially to vote for the Bill. Amongst the Unionists who were unable to find pairs was Mr. Walter Long.

Sir H. Beerbohm Tree's Stories.

In his book "Thoughts and Afterthoughts," just published (Cassell), Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree has some good stories. Here is one: "I remember Swinburne, the poet, telling me, with a tinge of sadness, of his own evolution. He and William Morris were friends in youth. 'At that time,' said he, 'William Morris was a Tory of the bluest blood, while I was a red-hot Republican. Now,' he sighed, 'Morris addresses Socialist mobs in Trafalgar-square, and I write patriotic odes for the 'St. James's Gazette.'" Another anecdote worth citing is about the late Lord Tennyson. He had been asked to a country house where the neighbouring fashionables had been invited to meet him. There was a telescope, and Tennyson was asked if he would like a look at the stars. "The great poet took up the telescope, and, forgetting himself and others, gazed for twenty minutes at the wonders of the heavens. 'Well, what do you think, Mr. Tennyson?' inquired his host. 'I don't think much of our county families,' replied Tennyson."

A Big Steamship Consolidation.

According to the mail papers, a huge consolidation of Canadian water transportation companies is shortly to take place. The name of the new company is to be the Canada Transportation Lines, Limited. Its capital is to be £5,000,000, which will be provided by some of the most important financial houses in London. It is expected that the new company will acquire as going concerns, including all their assets, at least twelve of the existing companies. The growth of water transport on the great lakes is assuming enormous proportions and is expected to go on from year to year. This means that if a satisfactory service is to be given to the farmers and shippers of the country new boats must be provided from time to time and more capital must be found. The consolidation scheme is expected to result in many benefits to shippers and in the investment of a further large amount of British capital in Canada.

Mr. Havell and "The Times".

Concerning his now celebrated book and its review by "The Times," Mr. Havell addresses the latter: "The judicial attitude of your reviewer in his notice of my "Indian Architecture" printed in "The Times" of the 3rd instant is somewhat marred by several serious mis-statements of fact. I have not stated that "the departmental system has crushed native talent to extinction." On the contrary, I gave abundant evidence to prove that outside the departmental enclave the Indian building craft tradition is still alive and strong. My opinion is corroborated by further evidence recently brought together in an official report, and is endorsed in that report by the Consulting Architect to the Government of India. Your reviewer's statement that 'Renaissance models combine a certain stateliness of effect combined with cheapness' may be compared with the Consulting Architect's opinion that the costliest manner of building in India is a Renaissance or classical one. My book does not argue that native builders should be allowed to build the New Delhi by themselves: it pleads for putting into practice the principle of co-operation between the architect and the craftsman which all architects in this country profess to believe is essential for future progress in their art." On which "The Times" notes: "Our Reviewer writes:—'Perhaps Mr. Havell on his first point will be satisfied if 'is crushing' be substituted for 'has crushed.'"

Daily Plague Mortality.

During the twenty-four hours ended at six o'clock yesterday morning there was one attack of plague reported in Bombay and three deaths out of a total mortality of 88. The mortality for the corresponding period of last year was 110 and for the year before 68. The attack was reported from Byculla. There were no cases of small-pox nor of cholera recorded. Out of 1,461 rats caught by the Municipal rat-catchers during the same period, seventeen were found to the plague-infected.

Yesterday's Weather.

Rain commenced to fall during the early hours of yesterday morning and continued on, gusty squalls being interspersed with occasional heavy falls throughout the day. A slight drizzle between the showers kept the roads in a muddy condition, but in the afternoon, although the sky remained overcast with clouds, the rain abated for a time. Later in the afternoon, however, rain again fell heavily for a few minutes.

GOVERNMENT EDUCATIONAL POLICY.

CALCUTTA TOWN HALL MEETING.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, July 28.

The Town Hall meeting this afternoon to protest against the recent education policy of the Government of India was largely attended.

Raja Pearymohun Mukerjee, presiding, said he had come in spite of failing health owing to the importance of the question. The withdrawal of the power of school recognition from the University and the substitution of a final Examination for the Matriculation would complete the work done by Lord Curzon's Act. The University had deserved richly of the Government and the country for the work it had done. In 1883 Education Commission had recommended encouragement of private effort and withdrawal of State from direct provision and management.

Six resolutions were then put by various speakers and seconders protesting against the exclusion of the three lecturers, urging that the extension of primary education which was more important at present than raising its standard and that free and compulsory education be introduced in selected areas in Bengal, condemning substitution of the School Final Examination for the Matriculation and the recognition of secondary schools by the local Government.

PERAMBER SHOOTING CASE.

ACCUSED FINED RS. 100.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, July 28.

At the Egmore Police Court, Mr. F. D. Bird delivered judgment to-day in the case in which Mr. Mann, a chargeman in the Perambur Workshops, was prosecuted for causing hurt by firing with a gun.

In his judgment His Worship held that the complainants had caused the accused lot of annoyance. But there was still no need for the accused to haxe fired at them. Complainants were at some distance and they could not in any way have endangered the accused's life.

In these circumstances his Worship sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 100, in default to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment. As for awarding compensation to the complainants, his Worship declined to do so as in his opinion they had behaved in such way as to provoke the accused into resorting to the use of firearms.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE FORMED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

POONA, July 28.

A preliminary meeting presided over by the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill, C.S.I., C.I.E., was held this evening in the Council Hall to consider what steps should be taken to promote ambulance working in connection with the St. John Ambulance Association in the Bombay Presidency outside the town of Bombay. It was decided to call a meeting of prominent citizens on the 21st August in the Council Hall. The following members forming a provincial committee were elected at the meeting:—The Hon. Mr. Claude Hill, the Hon. Mr. S. R. Arthur, the Hon. Surgeon General H. Stevenson, Major D. D. Khambatta, Sirdar Rustomjee Vakil, Dr. Rutter Williamson and Dr. K. D. Khambatta.

JAGHIRDAR VICTIMISED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, July 28.

Mr. H. De Castleberg, who was arrested at the Hotel D. Angelis a few days back on a charge of cheating the Jaghirdar of Arni, was produced before the Chief Presidency Magistrate this morning by Inspector Kazim Ali of the Criminal Intelligence Department, who applied for a further fortnight's remand of the accused.

Mr. Kazim Ali stated the case was not ready yet for trial, and it would take some time more to complete the necessary investigation and collect all the prosecution evidence.

The accused having no objection his Worship granted a fortnight's adjournment. In the meanwhile accused was again remanded to the penitentiary.

BOMBAY BUDGET.

YEAR'S PROSPECTS GOOD.

TOLLS TO BE ABOLISHED.

EDUCATION AND SANITATION.

COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

HIS EXCELLENCY ON PRACTICAL CRITICISM.

(SPECIALLY REPORTED.)

POONA, July 28.

The Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay met in the Council Hall at noon to-day, H. E. Lord Willingdon presiding. There was a full attendance of members in addition to the Hon. MuClaude Hill and the Hon. Mr. Pattani Executive Members.

The gallery was fairly full, those present including H. E. Lady Willingdon, Miss Beaumont Nesbitt and a number European, Parsee and Hindu ladies and gentlemen.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

The proceedings of the Council began with the swearing in of new members, among whom were Mr. H. W. L. Graham and the Hon. Mr. W. D. Sheppaid, after which His Excellency spoke as follows:—

Before commencing the business of the day, and as this is the first occasion on which I have the honour to preside at important discussions of this Legislative Council, I should like to extend a warm and cordial greeting to every Hon. Member, many of whom have come from long distances in this Presidency to assist in our discussions during this sessions. I hope and believe that Hon. Members will be fully aware that I recognise the serious responsibility that attaches to my task and the important duties that fall upon me, but I trust that such Parliamentary experience as I have had in the past may assist me in coming to a right judgment in the many decisions of the few discussions. I hope it may be that many come up to me for my final deciding from time to time; but of this I am perfectly certain, that without the cordial co-operation of every Hon. Member in this Council I can do very little, and therefore let me ask to-day, and let me confidently ask, that I may rely on the cordial help and assistance of every Hon. Member to carry on the work of this Council according to Parliamentary practice and according to our rules of order and procedure.

PRACTICAL CRITICISM.

Now, there is one matter that does interest me, I own, and, perhaps I may say it causes me some satisfaction, and it is this, that we have no party politics here. This may tend to expedite business and perhaps may tend also to make the Hon. Members come to a fairer and less biased judgment on measures that come before the House. It is our business here surely to debate and to discuss the various Bills which are brought forward, Bills which are brought forward for the improvement of the condition of the community in various parts of this Presidency. It is the duty of the Hon. Members to scrutinise closely and to criticise, if need be, most carefully all those measures that come forward, but I trust that I may always rely on their criticism being a practical criticism, a criticism, that does not wish to extend undue discussion, a criticism which has for its object a sincere wish to improve such legislation as may come before the Council from time to time. I think if we can act on these lines, as I feel sure we shall in the future, and this is my concluding remark to Members of this Council, I may say that I feel confident that our labours in the next few years will produce much good in legislation for the community who live in this great Presidency.

The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta replied on behalf of the Hon. Members extending a cordial welcome to H. E. Lord Willingdon. He said that only a short time had elapsed since he had arrived but he had already shown himself to be a statesman of large sympathies and broad and statemanlike views. He concluded by saying he wished to associate Lady Willingdon with this expression, who the speaker said brought sunshine where ever she went.

The Hon. Mr. Jehangir Kothari, in seconding Sir Pherozshah's expressions of welcome, introduced irrelevant matters into his speech and was promptly called to order by the President.

The Secretary to the Council then went through the question paper which did not give rise to any further requests on the parts of Members for further information.

His Excellency introduced the budget for 1913-1914 which he said would be presented by the Hon. Sir R. A. Lamb.

SIR R. LAMB PRESENTS BUDGET.

Sir Richard Lamb, in doing so, expressed the wish as Vice President of the Council, to endorse the remarks which had fallen from Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. He said that the arrival of His Excellency synchronised with a very good monsoon and at the present moment there were prospects of a bumper crop. He had written to Hon. Members asking that any requests for information might be forwarded to him. Several of them had done so and he proceeded to deal with them.

Proceeding, Sir Richard Lamb compared the figures of the Budget for 1913 and 1914 with those of previous years. Government was, he considered, in a Perfectly sound and practicable position and according to present caculations, for the past three months of the year it was calculated that there would be an excess over estimates of about seven lakhs.

Regarding the widespread complaint of want of proper communications, the Government of Bombay asked the Government of India for a grant to be placed at their disposal for the removal of this complaint and certain figures, the speaker said, in the Budget referred to the construction of bridges and roads. The speaker said the tolls of roads and bridges were being abolished gradually, and if funds improved this year as anticipated, next year there will be a considerable reduction.

Continuing, he spoke of the improved facility that was being given to the newly formed Finance Committee for making Budgets. The Committee was to be annually elected by the month of October to deliberate before the Budget was drafted.

THE DEBATE.

CHIEF OF KURANDWAD.

Discussions on the Budget opened with the Chief of Kurandwad, who said he did not understand what the nature and character of the Budget should be. What had been enjoined in rule 30 was a general discussion of the Budget, and under clause 2 a member was at liberty to offer any observations he might wish to make, but the privilege would not confer on him any power to make a resolution with regard thereto, or to put the Budget to the vote of the Council. He said the rules had been honoured more in the breach than on observance. The result was inevitable, and under the circumstances the speaker did not know what else it could be since the Budget was presented cut and dry and duly passed by the Government of India. Practically therefore there could be no effective discussion of it, and it was no wonder that, according to the time-hallowed practice, the debate ramified into a criticism on the general administration.

INCONVENIENT PROCEDURE.

The Chief of Kurandwad further submitted that as the present procedure was not convenient it might be ended, since resolutions were moved at the March meeting of the Council. The speaker inquired if it would not be more suitable to transfer the debate on the Budget to that meeting as the debate in that case would be more effective and more relevant than at present. The speaker proceeded to suggest that more time might be given to the Financial Committee in drafting the Budget. The speaker then proceeded to examine the different heads of the Budget and in the course of a reference to education, urged on the Government to look into the matter of a revival of Sanscrit learning and said that money spent on such an object would not be spent in vain.

MR. GODBOLE.

The second speaker, the Hon. Mr. Godoole, in the course of his speech, said: I find that Rs. 3.90 lakhs only have been assigned to technical and industrial education. It is necessary that we should have a regular network of well-equipped industrial schools all over the presidency. I hope larger assignments will be made in future years for technical and industrial education. It is gratifying that the present Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute is to be converted into a Central Technological Institute and that a Committee of Direction for Technical Education is appointed. I hope that the committee will commence its operations at once.

VILLAGE SANITATION.

It is satisfactory that the Government mean to spend large amounts on sanitation. I wish to press forward the claims of village sanitation. The sanitary conditions of villages are deplorable. Six or seven lakhs should be set apart for village education. Local funds should supplement this sum. Local funds are often spent on distant places. This is a real grievance. I hope Government officers will come to help us in formulating a programme of village sanitation.

It is satisfactory that the Government of India have assigned Rs. 47-67 lakhs for expenditure in protective irrigation, I hope that the grants will be utilised in full. I submit that under ordinary circumstances Government officers should make their own arrangements as regards their house accommodation. Bridges in tracks where feeder railways are required should be made strong enough to carry a light railway train. Charges for the establishment of the Public Works Department should not exceed 15 or 20 per cent. The only way to devise cheaper machinery is to have District Board Engineers.

MR. L. S. MEHTA.

The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldass Mehta supported the suggestion of the Hon. Mr. Godbole that more systematic methods of village sanitation be adopted. With this object in view certain selected sites might be used to make a start on. The first one he recommended should be of an educational character as otherwise ryot would not benefit, and a small beginning, the speaker said, had been made in this direction by private agency. The late Miss Florence Nightingale left a certain sum at the disposal of Sir William Wedderburn who, with his own contribution, handed the total amount to Sir Narayan Chandravarkar. With this sum a fund was started for the enlargement of village sanitation and a committee was appointed to carry out the object of the fund, but owing to paucity of funds the work had to be restricted, but a start has been made in a few villages near Thana and near Kurla.

INCREASE IN MORTALITY.

The speaker then quoted figures to show an increase in mortality in the Presidency and in referring to particular cases drew the attention of the Government to a large increase in mortality in Ahmedabad where the death rate had gone up by 50 per cent. He urged on the Government the necessity of setting aside a certain sum from the Imperial grant for detailed enquiry by an expert assisted by a local committee.

MR. NAIK.

The Hon. Rao Saheb Venkatesh Shriniwas Naik advocated the sanctioning of large grants to help the medical association of Dharwar which was working towards the amelioration of women by supplying qualified nurses by instructive lectures and lantern shows. He also urged that greater assistance be given for primary education in the district.

MR. RODD.

The Hon. Mr. Rodd said with regard to education that the Budget did not show the amount devoted to female education. It was the education of girls that would build up a nation, and he thought that as far as a conservative country like India was concerned, more attention should be paid to female education and with this object he hoped this would be shown separately next year. This, he said, would enable them to make a note of what progress had been made in female education.

On sanitation he had to say that there were several officers under the Sanitary Commissioner for whom he considered there was a necessity. The post of Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, who only supervised according to his knowledge of vaccination only, was one of these unnecessary posts. The state of sanitation in villages was deplorable and he thought a portion of the large grant from the Imperial Government might be allotted for treatment of congested areas. As for Dharwar was concerned they had started a Sanitary Association which had 6,000 members and the income was Rs. 6,000 which was utilized in showing magic lantern lectures. He dwelt on advantages of such lectures to the people and also by travelling lecturers, which movement he considered the Government should assist. He suggested the provision of a staff of lady doctors under the supervision of the Director of the Medical Service and to give weight to his recommendations. The speaker said he had drawn up statistics of deaths of women in childbirth, especially with reference to their first delivery, and hoped his recommendations would receive the careful consideration of the Government.

MR. HIDAIJ TULLAH.

The Hon. Hidaijatullah, of Sind, in the course of his speech spoke about the general branches of provincial administration. He said that the conditions in Sind during 1911-1912 were unfavourable to agriculturists who formed the bulk of population in Sind. There was a shrinkage in the area of cultivation of 27 per cent, and a general failure of crops. The remissions were a little over one anna out of a rupee. In Sind the zamindar had to pay nearly the same assessment in a good or bad year. The only remedial measure that he proposed was a reduction in the assessment. The present rate was subject to revision and he found assessment increasing. In Sind the productive capacity of the land was not increased nor any new scientific methods were introduced. In fact there was less water and consequently lands produced less. The value of land had increased owing to competition amongst buyers. The prices of crops had gone high on account of export. But then the cost of living and production were also higher.

HIGH ASSESSMENT.

He said that in Sind the zamindar received from one-fourth to one-half as his share and the cultivator had nothing to contribute towards assessment. Higher prices were no justification for high assessment. He urged that when the share of a zamindar exceeded double the assessment he should not be granted remissions. He insisted that the present system was bad for administrators and the administered alike. The present system should be therefore altogether abolished. It was mere guess work. Experiments in the new system should be conducted by a committee of officials and respectable zamindars. At the least a revision of settlement should be held after the 5 years instead of ten.

He also requested that there should be adequate arrangements for water-supply. He then spoke of the urgent necessity of a wide diffusion of education in Sind and expressed a hope that Mr. Bhurguri's Bill would be considered sympathetically by the Government.

DR. DEMONTE.

In the course of his speech Dr. De Monte acknowledged that increased attention to sanitation and to the spread of medical relief among the masses had been a prominent feature of administrative activities in recent years. The Government has devoted special attention to improving the condition of the people in these respects and with the help of liberal grants from the Imperial Government, as well as from provincial funds many important schemes for the amelioration of health conditions of the public have been set on foot. He specially referred to the systematic investigation of malarial conditions, the sale of quinine treatments in an attractive form to the public and the employment of private medical practitioners in connection with public hospitals. He was glad that the misgivings with which the Medical Registration Act was received have died out. He welcomed an allotment of 40,000 for original works in connection with the development as a residential area, and of Rs 2,000 for entertainment of a temporary staff for the investigation of malarial conditions, in Salsette. He congratulated the Government on the scheme which they had put forward for strengthening the staff of medical officers in large towns. On the whole the increased expenditure provided under the head "Medical" has been most judiciously distributed. He noticed with especial satisfaction one lakh of rupees set apart as an endowment for a College of Physicians and suggested Bombay. Dr. DeMonte thanked the Government for their desicion to appoint a Finance Committee earlier than present.

MR. KAMAT.

The Hon'ble Mr. Kamat of Poona in the course of his speech said that he throught Poona was badly in need of opening up of congested districts in Poona City and western parts. He suggested the provision of two or three travelling lecturers of the agricultural department in each district.

Pressing of fodder facilities might be improved and he thought that the Government should assist in the task. The speaker went on to give his experience of countries in Europe which he had visited. He thought it most desirable that there should be more co-operation between educational and agricultural departments with the view of assisting the Government.

HON. MR. PAREKH.

The Hon. Mr. Parekh said that in the year 1911 there was a famine in Gujarat which had taught a lesson. When the Government saw that famine was inevitable, the Government promptly promised to give takavi grants on a liberal scale. This action resulted in distress being not very acute and there was no epidemic. He said he would offer some suggestions on that subject. He complained of the extension of orders of the suspension of takavi in different districts.

COLLECTION OF TAKAVI.

He quoted figures and added the collection of takavi could not be so high unless some pressure was employed. He said that in a poor year following a famine it was very hard of the Government to have a collection made. He gave a specific instance of the village of Beeaj which had been affected in this way. The people were deprived of their supply of water from Kali. Coming to education he said that the Government of India had been making large grants for that purpose. He complained that the Government had been allowed to remain far behind Kathiawar in matter of education and that ought not to be allowed to go on.

MR. SHARP.

The Hon. Mr. Sharp said that most members had said something about education, but he was glad to see that sanitation had attracted much attention. He went on to say that arrangements for a College of Commerce had been made, and a principal and a professor were to be brought out from England and two professors would be entertained in India. The College would be affiliated to the University of Bombay and it was hoped to make a beginning in October, but that depended on the arrival of the Principal who had been called for. The speaker went on to deal with the question of trained teachers. He hoped to have 500 trained teachers shortly, but he found it was not advisable always to place young men in charge of the village schools. He felt shy of adding to the burden of his successor by turning out more trained men owing to the difficulties of meeting the pay of these men owing to the fact of its having to be met from provincial funds. The want of an Inspectress in the southern division which had been complained of by Mr. Rodd was similarly felt by the Central Division. Bombay had an Inspectress owing to the large number of girls' schools. The speaker continued to review the point raised by Hon. Members in regard to the provision of swimming baths in hostels for schools.

SIR. I. RAHIMTULAH.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulah said that with reference to what had fallen from Mr. Sharp he thought there was ample scope for the creating of new department of education and sanitation in the Presidency. Looking to the Budget figures it seemed to him that the Government of India had heaps of money. Executive officials did not know how to spend it freely. He hoped the auspicious augury of splendid monsoons would be fulfilled and the exchequer would be free to divert its resources to useful purposes.

PRINCE OF WALES MUSEUM.

In dealing with question of the Prince of Wales Museum he dwelt on total cost of 16 lakhs and the fact that the Government wished to charge 2½ per cent. on this for tools and plant. In view of the Government's contribution of about 3½ lakhs and grant of the Cresent Site this rate was excessive and he trusted that the Government would remit the whole of this charge or that the Government should charge the actual out-of-pocket expenses. If this was not done the speaker said it would amount to giving with one hand and taking with the other.

MR. ORR.

The Hon. Mr. Orr thanked the Government for a grant of four lakhs for the relieving of slums. It was true that the time had expired for the removal of buildings on the Parel Estate, but it was not true that the Trust was silent on the subject as had been suggested as the matter would be the subject of an appeal to the Collector of Bombay.

OTHER MEMBERS.

The Hon. Mr. Mehipatram Nilkanth referred to sanitation in suitable terms.

Sir Chinubhai Madhowlal also dwelt on need of improvement in sanitation. He suggested that the large grants made by the Government of India for this purpose might be used for it.

The Hon. Mr. Belvi, referring to agricultural methods prevalent in the Karwar district said that hitherto agriculturists had been allowed to take green leaves for the purposes of manure which was absolutely necessary to treat the ground with if they wanted to get crops, but now it was suggested that they should be charged for these leaves, which he considered to be a hardship as it would enhance the cost of production and urged that the suggestion be vetoed. He also advocated, by citing facts and figures, the reduction of school fees in high schools which he thought were very high.

The last member to speak to-day was the Hon. Mr. Rafiuddin Ahmed who congratulated the "Finance Member," as he called Sir Richard Lamb, on the prosperous Budget.

INTERPELLATIONS.

The interpellations were then put and answered, the following being the more important amongst them.

LIQUOR SHOPS IN BANDRA.

The Hon. Mr. D.A.D'Monte asked:—Are Government aware that liquor shops have been closed and opened in Bandra since 1909 without the Excise Advisory Committee appointed in 1908 having met or being consulted?—It has been ascertained that the Bandra Advisory Committee has not been consulted since 1908. In these three years one country liquor shop and one foreign liquor shop have been closed, one Foreign liquor shop has been opened and a refreshment room license granted at a Gymkhana Club covering sales to members only.

MAHOMEDANS ELECTED TO MUNICIPALITIES.

The Hon. Shaik Ghulam Hussain Hidayatallah asked:—In view of the repeated complaints of the paucity of the Mahomedan representatives on the Municipal Boards, will Government be pleased to say whether they are prepared to order revision of election rules so as to enable each community to elect its own representatives as is done in some towns of Punjab? Are the Government aware that under the present rules not a single Mahomedan can be elected on the Hyderabad Municipality though the Mahomedan population is nearly one-third of the total population?—Government are not prepared to issue such an order, as they consider that a system of communal representation for electoral purposes is open to grave objection. The question of providing for the adequate representation of the Mahomedan community was carefully considered in 1910 in connection with the reconstitution of the Muncipality and the revision of its election rules. The conclusion arrived at was that the number of Mahomedan voters was so small in comparison with that of Hindu voters that no possible arrangement of the wards would provide with absolute certainty for the representation of the former community. In order, however, to give the minority a chance of being represented, in those wards at least which returned more than one representative, the election rules were amended by providing that each elector should have only a single vote, the expectation being that under such a system the candidate of the minority might possibly benefit by the splitting up between several candidates of the vote of the majority. From the fact that this expectation has not as yet been realized it is not legitimate to conclude that it is impossble for the Mahomedan community to return a representative at the elections.

Will the Government be pleased to state what steps the Government are taking to remedy this defect?—The powers given under section 11 of the District Municipal Act in regard to the constitution of municipal councils and the framing of election rules have been delegated by Government to the Commissioner in Sind so far as the municipalities of that province are concerned. The question is therefore one for the consideration of that officer.

BACK-BAY RECLAMATION.

The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta asked:—Will Government be pleased to say how far has the project of the reclamation of the Bombay Back-Bay advanced?—The Government of India have been addressed with a view to getting preliminary sanction for the scheme.

IMPERIAL GATE AT APOLLO BUNDER.

Will Government be pleased to say what is being done with the scheme of erecting a marble pavilion at the Apollo Bunder to commemorate the landing of Their Imperial Majesties the King Emperor and the Queen Empress?—The Consulting Architect is preparing plans and estimates which will be submitted to the Government of India before they are finally sanctioned.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel asked: Will Government be pleased to say:—

(*a*) Why the Resident Medical Officer of St. George's Hospital, Bombay, is necessarily a Professor of Materia Medica in the Grant Medical College, Bombay? (*b*) How many times from 1901 till now have changes in the Professors of Materia Medica taken place consequential to the changes of the Resident Medical Officers of St. George's Hospital? (*c*) Considering the frequent changes at short intervals of Professors of Materia Medica on account of the exigencies of the Indian Medical Service, whether they will consider the desirability of appointing a highly qualified member of the independent medical profession as a permanent Professor of Materia Medica of the Grant Medical College, Bombay?—Consequent on the certain of a fulltime professorship of Pathology at the Grant Medical College, a post which has been reserved for an officer of the Indian Medical Service, it has been decided to relieve the Resident Surgeon at St. George's Hospital of the professorship of Materia Medica and Pharmacy and to assign it to the Second Physician of the J. J. Hospital, who will be relieved of the professorship of Pathology, which he now holds. In view of these arrangements, which will come into force shortly, Government consider it unnecessary to call for the information referred to in the Honourable Member's question (*b*). For the same reason they are not prepared to consider the appointment of a member of the independent medical profession as professor of Materia Medica.

ASSAULT CASES.

(*a*) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the following Police Court Proceedings?—(1) Mr. Narotum Morarji Gokuldas ex-sheriff of Bombay *vs.* Capt. Jones in January last. (2) Mr. Hawza N. Fatehalli vs. Mr. W. Evans in June last (*a*) The answer to (*a*) is in the affirmative.

GOVERNMENT LAW SCHOOL.

Will Government be pleased to say—

(*a*) How many professors connected with the Government Law School have resigned their offices before the expiration of their term during the last one year ending with June 30th and for what special reasons? (*b*) On what principles the appointments of professors and principals in that school are made? (*c*) Whether in the interests of legal education in the Presidency they will consider the desirability of appointing full-time professors and principals?—(*a*) The number of professors who for various reasons have tendered their resignation is three. The reasons were personal, and without reference to the gentlemen concerned Government do not feel at liberty to publish them. (*b*) The appointment are made after consideration of the recommendations of the Board of Visitors who are guided in framing them by their personal knowledge of the relative fitness and capacity of the several candidates. (*c*) Government had a similar proposal under consideration six years ago and at that time came to the conclusion that the appointment of full-time professors and principals was unnecessary. They are, however, disposed to consider that conditions have changed since then in a direction which renders it desirable again to examine the question. The answer to this part of the question is therefore in the affirmative.

BARRISTER'S QUALIFICATIONS.

(*a*) Is Government aware that as the result of the recent rules made by the Bombay High Court and printed at page 535 of the "Bombay Government Gazette," Part I, dated the 18th April 1912, an Indian gentleman called to the English Bar is entitled to practise his profession in all the Courts of the British Empire except British India whilst, he, if after his call to the Bar, is desirous of practising in the Bombay High Court must produce a Certificate of his having read for one year in the Chamber of an European Barrister (but not an Indian Barrister) of ten years' standing, to be enrolled as an Advocate? 7. Government are aware of the rules made by the High Court and published at page 535 of the "Bombay Government Gazette," Part I, dated the 18th Apl. 1912. It appears to Government that the rules apply to all Barristers whether European or Indian and they note that the Chief Justice and Judges reserve discretion to relax the rules in special cases. Government have no information regarding the rules in other Courts of the British Empire outside British India.

(*b*) Have Government enquired of the Honourable the Judges of the High Court the reasons which led them to make these rules? If not do Government propose to do so now? (*c*) Is Government aware that these rules have caused an amount of irritation and discontent among the Indian Members of the Bar? (*d*) Do Government propose to approach the proper authorities with a view to remove these disabilities imposed upon the Indian Members of the English Bar?—The High Court has full powers under its Letters Patent to make such rules as it thinks fit and Government see no reason to enquire into the exercise of its direction in the present case. It is open to anyone who feels aggrieved by the rules to address the High Court direct on the subject.

REV. MR. JOHNSON OF BROACH.

(*a*) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the writing under the heading "Hindu Jananvarman Padri," *i.e.*, "a priest in a Hindu caste dinner," at page 2 in the issue of the Broach Mitra dated the 25th May 1913? (*b*) Will Government be pleased to say whether the serious allegations contained their against Rev. Johnson of the Irish Presbyterian Mission, Broach, are true? (*c*) Will Government be pleased to say whether Rev. Johnson or the Editor and Proprietor of Broach Mitra or the Government has taken any action in the matter, and if so, with what result?—(*a*) The answer is in the affirmative. (*b*) Government have received a report on the subject, and it appears that the serious allegations made are exaggerated and untrue. The Rev. Mr. Johnson was entirely unaware that a caste dinner was in progress when he entered the public street where it was taking place. As soon as the fact was explained to him he consented to go back and proceeded by another road. It is not the case that the Rev. Mr. Johnson assaulted anyone or persisted in going forward when the position was explained to him. Government understand that he kept his temper throughout in somewhat trying circumstances. (*c*) Government cannot say whether the Rev. Mr. Johnson or the Editor and Proprietor of the Broach Mitra has taken any action in the matter. It appears to Government that the misunderstanding arose from deficient regulations regarding the use of the public streets for caste dinners, but as the Municipality are considering the matter Government have not thought it necessary to take any action.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION ON MUNICIPALITIES.

Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmad asked:—

(*a*) Are Government aware that in the Municipalities of such important towns in the Presidency as Poona and Surat no Mahomedan, in spite of repeated attempts, has been elected as a member for the last 30 years? (*b*) Are Government further aware that a clause has been inserted in the District Municipalities Act in the year 1901, at their own instance, empowering them to permit a community or group to elect its own representatives, in case the system of election by means of wards continually proved fatal to its interests? (*c*) If the answers are in the affirmative, will Government be pleased to state why is the benefit of the clause denied to the aggrieved Mahomedan inhabitants of the two cities and why has the clause itself been suffered to remain a dead letter for the last 12 years?—(*a*) The statement may be correct. Government have no means of verifying it without calling for special reports from the district officers. (*b*) and (*c*) The Honourable Member has apparently in mind section 11 (*c*) (ii) of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901. If he will refer to the discussions in the Legislative Council on that provision, he will find that the intention of its framers was not to provide for communal elections, which were regarded as objectionable both on account of the practical

Continued on Page 8.)

BOMBAY BUDGET.

(*Continued from Page 7.*)

difficulties with which they are beset and because they are liable to stir up racial and sectional animosities, and the object of which can generally be more suitably attained by special nominations or by resort to one or other of the systems of voting designed to secure minority representation, but to admit of the due representation of sections of the population numerically inferior but possessing special qualifications as distinguished from the mere payment of municipal taxes. In view of the objections above stated Government are not prepared by a resort to this provision of the law to introduce the system of communal elections. At the time that the reconstitution of the Municipalities of Poona and Surat and the revision of their elecion rules were under consideration, special attention was given to the question of the representation of minorities, and it was considered that the expedients referred to above would prove adequate for the purpose.

SUBSIDISED NEWSPAPERS.

Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmad asked:—Will the Government be pleased to give the names of Newspapers which are subsidised by them in the Presidency and the nature of their subsidies? What subsidy is given by the Local Government to "The Near East"?—The Bombay Government subscribed for 10 000 copies of the "Jagad Vritta." They pay no subsidy to "The Near East."

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL MEETING.

Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmad asked:—Is Government aware that the present session of the Legislative Council takes place after an interval of four and a half months and the delay is prejudicial to public interests? Does not the Government feel the desirability of holding a meeting of the Council at least once in a quarter?—Government are aware of the fact that four and a half manths have elapsed since the last session of the Legislative Council, but they do not consider that the delay has been prejudicial to public interests. They are not in favour of holding a Council Meeting invariably in each quarter of the year, if there is no adquate legislative business for disposal by the Council.

BOMBAY SMALL CAUSES COURT.

Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalwad asked:—Whether any, and if so what, progress has been made in the matter of the erection of new buildings for the Small Causes Court, Bombay, since its removal to a rented building on the Kalkadevi Road by way of temporary arangement? Whether it is true that the proposed new building has not yet been commenced, and if so what is the reason for the delay? Whether any plans and estimates have been prepared and sanctioned for the proposed now buildings? Whether any monies were at any time sanctioned for the erection of the proposed new buildings, and if so what has been done with the monies so sanctioned? Whether Government are aware that the premises on the Kalkadevi Road at present occupied by the Small Causes Court are found to be inconvenient and unsuitable by the public as well as the Judges and other officers of the Court?

Whether Government are aware that the parties and witnesses are put to great inconvenience by being obliged to mount three flights of stairs to reach the Court House?—Plans and estimates were sanctioned in August of last year, but the work could not be commenced owing to a question having meanwhile arisen whether the present site of the building was capable of affording room for any possible future extension that might become necessary. This question could not be finally decided till about the end of the last financial year, and meanwhile the provision of Rs. 1,00,000 made in the budget of 1912-13 was re-appropriated for other purposes. A provision of Rs. 80,000 has been made in the current year's budget, and orders have been issued to start the work. Government are aware of the unsuitability of the building and the inconvenience caused to the Judges, Pleaders and the public. They have, therefore, spared no efforts to have the new building commenced as early as practicable.

PUBLIC SERVICES COMMISSION.

Mr. Shridhar Balkrishna Upasani asked:—Will Government be pleased to state the names of the gentlemen, European and Indian, official as well as non-official, from this Presidency who submitted their answers to the questions circulated by the Royal Public Services Commission and who were not called for personal examination?—Certain officials, non-officials and associations were invited by Government to furnish written replies to the questions issued by the Royal Commission, and a general invitation to tender written statements regarding any matters referred to in the questions was addressed to the public. As the replies and statements furnished in response to those invitations were sent direct to the Royal Commission by the persons and associations concerned, Government are unable to supply the information desired.

GRANTS FOR EDUCATION AND SANITATION.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta asked:—1. Will Government be pleased to furnish a collective table of all the grants, recurring and non-recurring, given to the Bombay Government by the Government of India for education and sanitation during the last five years, showing how they have been assigned and how far the assignments have been and are being worked up to A.—Imperial grants for educations referred to are following:—1911-12.— (a) Non-recurring grants for educational expenditure Rs. 1,102,000. 1912-13.—Non-recurring, (b) Grant to the Bombay University, Rs. 3,00,000; (c) Grant for erection and improvement of hospitals Rs. 3,00,000; (d) Grant for the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, Rs. 2,00,000; Recurring.—(e) Grant to the Bombay University, Rs. 45,000; (f) Grant for aided secondary schools, Rs. 60,000; (g) Durbar grant for popular education, Rs. 6,70,000. 1913-14.—Non-Recurring.—(h) Grant for the construction of hostels, Rs. 7,75,000; (i) Grant for the improvement of education, Rs. 31,00,000; Recurring.—(j) Grant for the improvement and expansion of education, Rs. 5,93,000. As regards grants (a) (c) and (g) attention of the Hon'ble Member is invited to papers quoted in reply given on 18th March last to question No. 2 put by the Hon'ble Sir Jamsetjee Jeejibhoy, Bart.

It may be added that unexpended balances of these grants at the end of 1912-13 were as follows:—Grants: (a) Rupes 2,20.582 grant; (c) Rs. 2,39,773 grant; (g) Rs. 4,37,595 grant; (b) and (e) have been paid to the Bombay University. Nothing was spent from grant (d) last year while grant (f) was fully expected. Various heads over which the grants (i) and (j) have been distributed by the Government of India are indicated in the Government of India's notification republished on pages 545-550 of the Bombay Government Gazette of 10th April, 1913, paragraphs 1 and 3 and 4 of the Budget of 1913-14 placed before the Council. Detailed proposals for the utilization of these grants and of grant (h) are awaited from the Drector of Public Instruction.

Since 1910 the following grants have been sanctioned by the Government of India for expenditure on urban sanitary works:—Year 1909-10.—Recurring grant Rs. 4,50,000, non-recurring grant nil; 1910-11—Recurring Rs. 4,50,000 and non-recurring nil; 1911-12—Recurring Rs. 4,50,000 and non-recurring Rs. 2,00,000; 1912-13—Recurring Rs. 4,50,000 and non-recurring Rs. 8,75,000; and 1913-14—Recurring Rs. 10,50.000 and non-recurring Rs. 9,00,000. An account of the manner in which the grants for years ending 1912-13 have been distributed and expended will be found in the Sanitary Board's reports and in the annual reports of the Sanitary Commissioner for those years. The current year's aggregate provision of Rs. 21½ lakhs for expenditure on sanitary projects is made up of special imperial grants, recurring and non-recurrng, amounting to Rs. 19½ lakhs and a provincial grant of Rs. 2,00,000. Of this sum Rs. 1,486, 900 has already been distributed as shown in para 7 of the Budget Memorandum for the year 1913-14 placed before the Council. Proposals for the utilization of the balance are under consideration.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta asked:—Will Government be pleased to say whether any application from the employers of labour in the City has been addressed to the Bombay City Improvement Trust for providing dwelling houses for their work people under the new provisions of amended City Improvement Trust Act? A:—No formal applications have been received by the Bombay City Improvement Trust, but the representatives of three mills have approached the Trust on the subject and informal negotiations are now being carried on which a view to the submission of formal applications for the provision under the amended Bombay City Improvement Act of accommodation for 11,000 mill hands.

HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Rao Bahadur Ramanbhai Malivatram Nilkhanth asked:—Will Government be pleased to state whether it is intended to develop the high schools for girls at Ahmedabad and Poona into fully equipped institutions and to establish high schools for girls at other important district towns.

A:—Government high schools at Ahmedabad and Poona teach full course and are fully equipped and it is not understood to what development the Hon'ble Member is referring. Government hope in course of time to establish high schools for girls at other important centres, but there is no immediate prospect of such an extension.

The Council then adjourned till to-morrow.

FEATURES OF THE BUDGET.

The following are the principal heads of the amended estimates of the Bombay Government Budget which was introduced into the Council yesterday.

The Bombay Government Budget, which comes up for debate at the next meeting of the Legislative Council has been finally accepted by the Government of India without any modification, and the figures now stand as shown in the accompanying table (in thousands):—

	1912-13. Budget.	1912-13. Revised.	1913-14. Budget.
Opening balance	89,76	1,08,92	1,68,05
Revenue	6,99,66	7,83,63	7,35,59
Expenditure	7,27,76	7,24,50	7,87,14
Closing balance	61,66	1,68,05	1,16,50

In view of the latest actuals available, for 1912-13, the revised estimate for that year of miscellaneous land revenue has been raised from 1,85 to 2,70, and the details of the land revenue demand, remissions, suspensions, and arrears for the years 1912-13 and 1913-14 have undergone certain changes in view of later information supplied by district officers.

The non-recurring assignment of 38,75 made by the Government of India in the revised estimates of 1912-13 for educational expenditure is distributed by them as follows:—

(i) Construction of hostels	7,75
(ii) Bombay University (This is intended for capital objects connected with the development of University work.)	2,00
(iii) Arts colleges, secondary schools and training institutions	4,00
(iv) Elementary schools (This is intended for the erection and equipment of vernacular—mainly elementary—schools and vernacular institutions.)	12,50
(v) Educational hygiene, gymnasia, playgrounds, ewimming-baths, gardens, reading-rooms, common rooms etc. (This grant is intended to make a start in placing education upon a broader basis.)	4,00
(vi) Manual instruction (This is intended to encourage the introduction of manual training into schools.)	1,00
(vii) Girls' schools, technical and special schools (Out of this amount 1,00 is set apart as an endowment for the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay.	300
(viii) European education (This is intended for the improvement of buildings and equipment in schools for the education of the domiciled community.)	4,50
Total	38,75

EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURE.

The recurring assignment of 5,93 made by the Government of India in the current year for educational expenditure is distributed by them as follows:—

Primary education	2,76
Girls' education	75
Colleges and training institutions	50
Secondary education	95
Technical and special education	37
Manual training	15
European education	45
Total	5,93

The balance of 25 provided in the current year's Budget out of the assignment of 100 sanctioned by the Government of India in the revised estimates of 1911-12 for non-recurring expenditure on agricultural and allied objects is now distributed as follows:—Agricultural and Civil Veterinary Departments.

(i) Playground for the Bombay Veterinary College	1
(ii) Purchase of a Bajac plough, complete, with cattle to work it	4
(iii) Construction of buildings for a vernacular agricultural school in Gujarat	10
(iv) Repair of bridges and roads to facilitate the use of road trains in the Kanara District.	7
Total	25

The further assignment of 10 sanctioned by the Government of India in the current year has not been distributed as yet. In making the grant the Government of India had in view more especially the desirability of introducing machinery for cotton-seed farms and the carrying out of cane selection experiments at Manjri.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

The non-recurring grant of 100 made by the Government of India for medical relief has been distributed as shown below:—

(i) Construction of an out-patient dispensary at the J .J. Hospital	£0
(ii) Acquisition of land required for the extension of the Civil Hospital and Medical School at Ahmedabad	50
Total	1,00

Against the aggregate provision of 21,50 made in the budget under the head "24, Medical" for expenditure in connection with sanction and grants in aid of sanitary projects, the following allotments are sanctioned:—

(i) Special grant to the City of Bombay Improvement Trust for experimental measures in connection with slum improvement	4,00
(ii) Ahmednagar water-supply scheme	3,20
(iii) Poona dralnage and water-supply scheme	1,75
(iv) Barsi water-supply scheme	1,50
(v) Allotment to the Sanitary Board to enable them to make grants for sanitary projects	1,00
(vi) Improvement of water-supply at Sholapur	90
(vii) Boharwad improvement scheme, Broach	50
(viii) Original works in connection with the development of Salsette as a residential area.	40
(ix) Opening out of congested areas in Belgaum town	35
(x) Widening of streets, opening out of congested areas and provision of sites for town extension at Hubli	34.5
(xi) Dharwar town improvement scheme	26.3
(xii) Construction of a pucca drain at Gadag-Bettigeri	20
(xiii) Opening out of congested areas at Bhusaval	15
(xiv) Laying out of building sites in survey Nos. 663 and 665 at Sholapur	15
(xv) Additional grant to the Central Division for village water-supply	12
(xvi) Filling in of the Fulton tank at Shikarpur	3.5
(xvii) Further grant for filling in hollows between the Police Lines and the Civil Court at Mirpur Khas	.5
Total	14,86.8

The sum of Rs. 89,000 is ear-marked for work on the Kennedy Sea Face.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

PROPOSED APPOINTMENT ON LEGSILATIVE COUNCIL.

The following letter has been addressed to the President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation by the Secretary to Government, general department:—

"I am directed to invite attention to the fact that the provisions of section 57 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, at present operate to debar the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay from appointment as an additonal member of the Bombay Legislative Council. It has been suggested that when the Act next comes up for revision, the opportunity should be taken to amend section 57 (2) so as to remove this disability and thereby make it admissible for Government to select the Municipal Commissioner for appointment as additional member of the Legislative Council should they consider his presence on the Council desirable in the interests of the Municipal administration of Bombay.

2. In support of the above suggestion it is represented that specific instance have recently occurred in connection with legislation affecting the interests of the Municipality in which the presence of the Municipal Commissioner on the Legislative Council, and more particularly on certain of the Select Committees of that body, would have been of advantage as tending to facilitate the fult and prompt consideration of the questions under discussion. It is further observed that in the case of other local bodies whose position and functions may be regarded as in some respects analogous to those of the Corporation no legal obtacle exists to their potential representation on the Legislative Council in the person of their executive heads. There is nothing, for instance, in the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, to debar the Chairman of the Trust from appointment as additional member of the Council, while under section 16 (1) of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, Government are empowered to permit the Chairman of the Improvement Trust to serve in the same capacity. In the case of Calcutta, moreover, the Chairman of the Corporation, an officer of the Indian Civil Service whose status and functions are in several important respects similar to those of the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, is at the present moment an additional member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bengal.

3. I am to state that Government are disposed to give favourable consideration to the present proposal, but that before coming to a final decision in the matter they desire to know whether the Municipal Corporation entertain any objection to the suggested legislation. Copies of a draft clause embodying the necessary amendment of Section 57 (2) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, and of the draft Statement of Objects and Reasons are appended."

DRAFT CLAUSE.

The following clause shall be added to sub-section (2) of section 57 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, namely:—

"(c) hold the office of Additional Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Under the provisions of section 57 (1) and (2) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, the Municipal Commissioner is, at present, debarred from appointment as an Additional Member of the Bombay Legislative Council. There is nothing in the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, to debar the Chairman of the Port Trust from such appointment, while under section 1 (1) of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, Government is empowered to permit the Chairman of the Improvement Trust to serve on the Legislative Council. As the presence of the Municipal Commissioner might be of assistance to the Council when objects connected with the City of Bombay are under discussion, is is desirable to remove the bar to his nomination to the Council. The Chairman of the Corporation of Calcutta, an officer of the Indian Civil Service holding a position somewhat analoguous to that of the Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, is at present an Additional Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bengal.

MR. ARNOLD'S APPEAL.

TO BE HEARD AFTER NOVEMBER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, July 28.

It is understood that Mr. Channing Arnold's appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council against the unanimous finding of the Rangoon Chief Court and a jury and the sentence by the Chief Judge on the appellant of one year's simple imprisonment on a charge of defaming Mr. Andrew, Deputy Commissioner of Mergin, will not be heard before the end of November.

"A HELL ON EARTH."

TURKISH ATROCITIES IN THRACE.

CONDIGN PUNISHMENT TO CULPRITS.

GREEKS FORCE A PASS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

BUKHAREST, July 27.

The Conference will open here on Wednesday.

TURKEY CANNOT FLOUT EUROPE.

BERLIN, July 27.

The semi-official "Nordoeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" warns Turkey that she cannot hold the territories she is at present occupying against the opposition of all the Great Powers.

FURTHER INROADS CANNOT MEND MATTERS.

Moreover, any further inroad into Bulgarian territory will not improve Turkey's chances of realising her desire for a more favourable delimitation of the frontier.

ATROCITES BY TURKISH IRREGULARS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 27.

Appalling reports are being received of massacres by the Turkish Irregulars and Kurds following in the wake of the regular army in the newly occupied districts of Thrace, where the conditions are described as a hell on earth, the Irregulars slaughtering the inhabitants and destroying villages.

The Porte has given stringent orders to the troops to refrain from reprisals, but the men are inflamed by countless tales of Bulgarian savagery.

EXEMPLARY TURKISH SENTENCES.

Two Moslems have been sentenced to death for the murders at Malgara and Rodosto, and eight others have been given terms of imprisonment ranging from three to seven years.

GREEKS FORCE A PASS.

SALONIKA, July 27.

The Greeks forced Kesna defile and attacked the Bulgarians commanding the mouth of the pass, who retreated to Djumaia, leaving three guns.

DESPERATE TWO-DAYS' FIGHTING.

LONDON, July 28.

The fighting at the mouth of the Kresna defile was most desperate and lasted two days.

The Bulgarians were strongly entrenched among the precipitous mountains and offered determined resistance from successive positions.

TURK ROYALTIES PROCEED TO ADRIANOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 28.

The heir-apparent, with the Sultan's son, is proceeding to Adrianople, where he will be received with great ceremony and will attend a great military review.

More officials have gone to re-organise the administration.

"IMPOSSIBLE TO EVACUATE."

The Ottoman press is unanimous in opinion that it is impossible to evacuate Adrianople, since that would mean serious internal dangers.

HOSTILITIES TO CONTINUE.

ATHENS, July 28.

King Constantine has again refused to entertain the proposal for a three days' truce. Therefore hostilities will continue while the Conference is sitting at Bukharest.

SIR. R. LETHBRIDGE ON MOSLEM HOPES.

UPHOLDS TURKEY'S CLAIMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 28.

Sir Roper Lethbridge writes to the "Times" to-day upholding Turkey's claim to Adrianople. He says that over sixty million of his Mahommedan fellow subjects are eagerly hoping for a sign that England at least is not altogether unmindful of her ancient ally.

THANKSGIVING BY AJMER MAHOMEDANS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

AJMER, July 28.

A large number of Mahomedans assembled yesterday in the Edigah mosque to offer thanksgiving services for the recapture of Adrianople by the Turks. Speeches suitable to the occasion were delivered and it was unanimously resolved that the British Government may be requested to observe strict neutrality as it has hitherto done, and not to take part in any pressure that may be brought upon Turkey by any other Powers and it was pointed out in case the British Government takes any steps adverse to the interest of Khalifatul Momani, it would create very undesirable results on Indian Mussulmans. It was further resolved that a copy of this resolution may be forwarded to the Home Government.

MADRAS MOSLEMS AND BRITISH NEUTRALITY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, July 28.

A Press representative who has ascertained the state of feeling among Mahomedans in Madras in regard to the new developments in the Near East and Britain's attitude towards the same, states that much ill-feeling is being created among Mahomedans owing to the Powers applying unjust pressure on Turkey. Why should Turkey, it is asked, be compelled to so respect the Peace Treaty of London when no such compulsion is enforced on Greece and Bulgaria? No protest was, it is pointed out, raised by the Powers when unjust invasions were made on Turkey, contrary to the Treaty of Berlin. The Madras Moslems hope that Great Britain will not take any part in the present unjust pressure brought to bear on Turkey.

MISS PANKHURST.

RE-ARRESTED AT TRAFALGAR SQUARE MEETING.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 27.

At a militant demonstration in Trafalgar Square, Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, on attempting to speak, was immediately re-arrested. She was surrounded by a strong escort of mounted police who had difficulty in frustrating attempts at rescue.

LATER.

Twenty-five arrests were made in Trafalgar Square, mainly from among Miss Pankhurst's male bodyguard.

SENTENCES REDUCED.

LONDON, July 28.

The sentences of a fornight's imprisonment on Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Lady Sybil Smith and Miss Sharpe have been reduced to four days. The two latter are hunger-striking.

SITUATION IN SHANGHAI.

REBEL OFFICERS AND MEN DISARMED.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

SHANGHAI, July 28.

The Municipal Police and a strong force of the Shanghai Volunteers went, yesterday, to the rebel head-quarters at Chapeti, just northward of the settlement boundary, and disarmed three hundred soldiers and twelve officers, and took six three-inch guns. There was no opposition, though at one time there was an ugly prospect of a conflict.

British, French, Italian and American bluejackets are patrolling the settlements and Chapei boundaries.

COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT.

RUMOURED STONE-LAYING BY THE KING.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

MELBOURNE, July 28.

There is a circumstantial rumour here that the King will visit Australia in November 1914 to lay the foundation stone of Parliament House at Canberra.

UNREST ON THE RAND.

ANOTHER STRIKE THREATENED

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

JOHANNESBURG, July 28.

The Trades Federation has decided that the terms offered are inadequate. Unless all demands are conceded, it will call a general strike throughout South Africa. A strike committee has been appointed.

Government is preparing for all emergencies.

THE MAILS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

ADEN, July 27.

The P. and O. Salsette left here for Bombay at 7 p.m., with the outward mails of the 18th instant.

The "Malwa" left at the same time with the mails for Colombo and Australia.

SMALL-POX IN SYDNEY.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

SYDNEY, July 28.

Twenty-eight fresh cases of small-pox occurred on Saturday and Sunday.

The Hon. Mr. Devaprosad Sarvadhicory has arrived at Simla.

NAVAL MANOEUVRES.

"BLUE" SQUADRON'S VICTORY.

HYDROPLANE FEAT.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 28.

The "Red" invaders succeeded in landing another 1,200 men at Sunderland from two transports escorted by a battleship and three destroyers, and defeating and capturing 400 Territorials.

After their disembarkation, however, a "Blue" submarine suddenly emerged close to the battleship, which it claims to have disabled. Immediately afterwards, a "Blue" squadron surrounded the port, presumably capturing the whole of the invaders and ships.

A hydroplane made its first score on Saturday. It sighted a submarine, though submerged, which was approaching the "Blue" squadron off Cromarty. The hydroplane gave information and enabled the torpedo boats to attack and destroy it.

SIR F. O'DWYER'S MISHAP.

MOTOR COLLIDES WITH PATIALA STATE CAR.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 28.

News has been received that the motor car in which His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor was travelling down to Kalka on Saturday collided with a Patiala State Motor in which Mr. H. L. Harrington, lately Chief Engineer, was coming up. Both cars were damaged but the occupants were fortunately unhurt.

His Honour and party halted at Solon and took the 3 o'clock train for Kalka reaching there at 10-30 in the evening.

The party accompanying His Honour included Colonel Sir Henry McMahon, Foreign Secretary and Mr. Barron, Chief Secretary and Major Bayley, Private Secretary.

MADRAS AND DESTITUTE HAJIS.

PORTO NOVO MOSLEMS' PRAYER.

MADRAS, July 28.

The Muslims of Porto Novo held a meeting on Friday, 25th July, under the presidency of Mohin Mahomed Abdulla Sahib in the Jumma Mosque after Jumma prayers at 2-30 p.m. at which the following resolutions were passed:—"The Muslims of this place request the Government of India to be kind enough to part with a portion of the revenues of this place towards destitute hajis, taking into consideration that this place had been endowed by Nawab Wallajah of the Carnatic for the aid and support of hajis; that Muslims of this place feel grateful at the gracious act of the Government of India in rejecting the proposal of the Government of Bombay regarding the return ticket system, and monopoly. Muslims of this place regret very much the act of the authorities in demolishing Muslim prayer houses in Cawnpore and Delhi which is first instance of the kind in the history of the British and request humbly that the Government of India will lose no time in soothing their feelings by passing orders for the re-erection of the demolished portion."

BOXING AT RANGOON.

BILL FISCHER'S GRIEVANCES.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, July 2[illegible]

Major General H. A. Raith, C.B. Commanding Burma Division, arrived in Rangoon from Maymyo to-day and Bill Fischer had an interview with him in which he presented a lengthy petition setting out grievances regarding cancellation of his fight with Private Crone of Surrey Regiment. General Raith promised to give the matter his cosnideration.

CAPTAIN LEOPOLD MCLAGLEN.

JIU-JITSU CHAMPION.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, July 28.

Captain Leopold McLaglen, jiu-jitsu champion of the world, has arrived in Rangoon and has arranged to give demonstration and lecture on this art of self defence. McLaglen, who is a genial Irishman and stands well over six feet has been in most countries of the world and has beaten all those willing to meet him at jiu-jitsu.

B. I. S. N. LOAN.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 28.

£657,200 British India Steam Navigation debentures will be issued at par to-day bearing interest at 4½ per cent.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

RECORD SCORING.

SHERWOOD FORESTER 19: ALL BLACKS 0.

A fair number put in an appearance yesterday, more in order to be present to see another record established than to witness a game of real football. After the double figures put up by the Bombay Gymkhana, the Sherwoods were expected to score even more against the All Blacks. It would have been bad enough had the latter been at full strength, but they turned out for a few minutes four short, and then were three short for the rest of the game. What happened was too obvious to need explanation, eight goals being scored in the first half and eleven in the second—and average of about a goal every three minutes. A mild shower fell as the game began, but only lasted a few minutes, the previous rain helping to make the ground very slippery and causing no little amusement. The All Blacks were scarcely ever out of their own "25" and there was a continual bombardment of their goal with Eagle saving those which came straight at him. A description of each goal scored should suffice.

Within a minute, Shirley came up, dodged Hampton and shot into the top left corner.

A minute later, Boote put a left footed shot into the right of the net.

They were then kept out for ten minutes, Boote missed a chance but a moment later got through on his own.

Soon after, Boyd gave in to Shirley and he to Boote, whose shot Eagle could only touch, Beardsmore then gave Boote the ball, he turning smartly to avoid a back and scoring.

Next Carwood centred well, and Boote put it in straight off his left boot.

Beardsmore then scored with a hard, high shot.

As the whistle went for half time, Boyd gave in to Boote, who scored.

SHERWOOD FORESTS..... 8 goals.
ALL BLACKS ..... Nil.

On resuming, Boote missed an easy chance when getting clear on his own, but made up for this a moment later.

Half a minute later Boyd gave to Boote, he missed but turned and shot in.

Shirley was next to put through soon after.

Not twenty seconds from the kick-off, Boote got down cleverly, dodged the backs and scored.

Byford seemed anxious to score, a good shot being saved, for Beardsmore to get on and put in.

Coming up again a penalty was given, which Byford took and smashed in under the bar through Eagle's hands.

An interval followed before Shirley got on and made the sixteenth.

Sutton was next, moving up from half and shooting in after the forwards had been stopped.

From a kick out, Boote headed back for goal. Eagle took it easy and let the ball through.

Just on full time, Boyd's shot was saved, but Boote received from the rebound and shot his twelfth goal.

SHERWOOD FORESTS..... 19 goals.
ALL BLACKS ..... nil.

The teams were:—

Sherwood Foresters:—Edwards (goal), Byford and Hampton (backs), Hitch, Wilkinson and Sutton (halves), Boyd, Shirley, Boote, Beardsmore and Carwood (forwards).

All Blacks:—Eagle (goal), Grostrate (back), Letange, J. Gidney and Lynch halves) Cutler, G. Gidney and Fennell forwards).

TO-DAY'S GAME.

GRANT MEDICALS v. B. A. C.

THE ROVERS' TOURNAMENT.

ENTRIES.

Entries for the Rovers' Tournament close to-morrow, fifteen having been received to date. These are:—

R. F. A. Kamptee; R. G. A, Bombay; Dorsets, Poona; Durham L. I. Ghoradhaka; L. N. Lancs., Poona; Middlesex, Kirkee; Sherwood Foresters, Bombay; Sherwood Foresters, A. T. A.; Royal Scots, Allahabad; Bombay Gymkhana, Bombay; Y. M. C. A., Bombay; G. I. P. Railway, Bombay; Grant Medicals, Bombay; B. A. C. Bombay; New Union F. C., Bombay.

THE B. A. C.

The combined team selected to represent the B. A. C. in the tournament are to play the R. G. A. on the Oval on Wednesday.

Following is the team:—Walker (goal), H. and W. James (backs), Butt, Osborne and Finnigan (halves), Harwood, H. Templeton, Murray, Leteure and Chapman, (forwards.)

His Excellency Lord Carmichael will arrive at Rangpur on 15th November. His Excellency will open the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition and the new club will be christened "Carmichael Club' in commemoration of his visit.

POONA RACES.

PROSPECTS OF TH SEASON.

JOCKEYS AND HORSES.

Signs are not wanting that the Poona Racing Season is very close, though in certain respects things are behindhand owing to the inclemency of the weather. Some of the unusually heavy rainfall of Bombay has been reflected in Poona, the effect, despite the coolness of the temperature, being depressing. Though it does not come down in the same wholesale manner, the continual drizzle is more wetting than one might suppose. As yet the outside cinder track has not been opened, the sand one only used and in consequence there has been practically no really fast work. We may therefore expect a large number to be far from ready during the first few Extras. It is as advisable as in past years to keep a careful eye on those who come from Bangalore, making allowances for the more fully trained condition in which they arrive. Some of them have already come without waiting for the Meeting to close, and the rest will follow in regular lots this week.

By the foregoing comments on the weather, it may be judged that the enclosures and course proper bear a refreshingly bright and green appearance. Everything has the customary atmosphere of scrupulous care, and the course, lawns and paddock could not be better. The Steeplechase course has been very materially improved and made more safe with the filling in of hollows at the far side which in the past have been the cause of more than one mishap. It has been so arranged that the fields will have to cross no road or pathways, but keep inside the rails the whole way round. As a spectacle, the water jump is always looked upon as of prime interest, even if its importance is exaggerated, as a leap of this decription does not as a rule shew up good jumping, a horse being inclined to sprawl. This is placed exactly opposite the Grand Stand, and as the horses turn away from the straight on the left we shall have an admirable view of the big open ditch. That the going is good here is evident, as a deal of schooling has taken place; Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon being on occasion interested spectators.

The most important "school" was probably that between Picnic (Hoyt) and Solution (Scott). In the former we have a rare natural jumper and, though impetuous ever, Solution made a very flattering debut. Though only a sprinter on the flat, the steadier pace of a race over the sticks should enable her to see out a longer journey, with her pace as a valuable asset at the finish.

There are not many changes to note, but apparently artistic floral decoration is to be made as much a point of as last year. Bordering the supports of most of the covered portions, a trellis work entwined with creepers is perhaps most effective. The Paddock has been very considerably broadened in the direction of the stabling and shortened at the Win Tote end. This leaves an attractive stretch of public lawn, on which benches will be placed in convenient positions. As if the name board were left in its old place it would interfere with the parade, it has been moved close to where the totals of the machine appear. It would have been welcome had some improvement been made in the public refreshment room. Owing to its proximity to the more interesting portion of the enclosure, it naturally has to bear the brunt of the rush.

Though, as mentioned, some stables are as yet incomplete, the training track affords a lively scene in the morning. Mr. Ali bin Talib, with Ferguson and Bullock as jockeys, the latter recently returned from his first trip to England not without a bracket, and other Arab owner-trainers have not fallen to the temptation of stakes to be won elsewhere, nor have Messrs. Oomer and Lion. At the end of the Bombay Season it was remarked that both these would have diminished their string within the intervening four or five months. Mr. Oomer only has a few now, many old favourites having changed hands, Zuffer Beg, for one, being in Ceylon. Principal missed his 14 hands measurement, but being still of value for Closed races has been snapped up by Major Davie. This does not however, mean that the aforementioned owner has not a large string to attend to as he still superintends those belonging to the Nawab of Sachin. Amongst these are four Egyptian ponies, who were up for measurement on Saturday. As they were only landed on Tuesday, they need time to put on condition and it is perhaps premature to say that they do not look worth the stiff price paid for them. The former owner has engaged Jack Hill and the latter Digby, an English lad who headed the jockeys in Egypt. After his serious accident in Bombay when coming down with Tajilmulook, and the rumours that were then rife to the effect that he would never ride again if he lived at all, it is a pleasure to see Hill again doing his full share of chukkers.

It is interesting to hear that Whalley signed an agreement to ride for Mr. M. Goculdass in Calcutta. His retainer amounts to £500.

As to Mr. Lion, he still has Purity, Thank You, Ream and Malyeb, but it is understood that the first two are the only ones he is really anxious to keep. The rest are either sold or out on racing terms, with the exception of Kilbirnie. Bin Jamal (Cockeye) has the Arabs, the other with Harrison, who also has Mr. Runchordass's with old Coquette and Portland Lad. Young Harrison is with Mr. C. Pate in Ceylon riding the light weights second to "Billy" Evans. The latter, who topped the list in Bombay recently, will probably go to Rangoon later, where Phil Kuhn now is, the elder twin having remained in Australia. *Verb sap.* The famous Pendil is with Mr. R. R. S., Polish, Eagle Bird and Goldseeker with Mr. Forage, trained by Bleach, who has a string of twenty including Capt. Meynell's. Five others of Mr. Lion are leased to Mr. A. H. M. Wilson, who will be one of many making a bold bid for Closed Race Stakes. Capt. Donovan is also busy with his including Mercy (late Favil Beg) and Burg, so we may expect good fields. It is a question whether the new terms for W. I. races is wise, as by only allowing 7 instead of 12 lbs. for an inch and nothing for half an inch, the small ones will not benefit as much as they did. Mr. Gove is training some of these candidates and has Scott, formerly of the Bombay stables, riding for him. He is very useful over the sticks, and may later make a hit in Calcutta. We should have some good G. R's to rely upon, in addition to those mentioned being Captains O'Brien Butler and Anderson. The former returned on Friday after having plenty of riding in England and Ireland, winning seventeen races, three of which were on one day at Newbury.

Amongst professionals, Robinson and Fergusson are back from England, the former to take over Mr. M. Goculdass's big ones he having, as announced when they landed, added Polish, Matchlock and Primrose Morn after those of H. H. the Kour Saheb of Patiala as well as his own. These including Gunboat, Saxonite and Co., we may leave it to him to win some of the stakes. Jacomar, in whom Khan Bahadur Haji Sait has a half share, is expected along soon, but naturally will take time to find his legs. It is like old times to find Billy Southall as stable jockey. He has had his share of ups and downs, but recent results shew him to be in form again.

Recently connected with the above owner, Bence has now charge of Nawab Obiadulla Khan's, but no jockey has been engaged yet. There are a dozen horses, including three fresh comers in St. Alban (from France), Molly S. and Seignierie, who is by Oppressor. J. C. Smith also has no particular jockey as yet, he having a fairly large handful with those of Majors Prideaux and Moore, Mr. Homer and his own. He should consequently be another to be reckoned with in Closed races, as also Greenhalgh. The leasing or sale of all Mr. G. K.'s horses was unfortunate for this one-time favourite rider, but Major Stratton has entrusted him with his and others should follow.

All will thus be in readiness for next Saturday, when the First Extra will mark the Season's opening, and Major Hughes may anticipate the success due to his energies with no little confidence.

GARRISON INTER-COMPANY CRICKET COMPETITION, 1913.

The following is the draw for the 1st Round:—"F" Company, Bombay Volunteer Rifles—A Bye: 79 Company R. G. A. v. "G" Company, Bombay Volunteer Rifles; "B" Company Bombay Volunteer Rifle v. "D" Company Bombay Volunteer Rifles. First Round to be completed by the 11th August, 1913.

Winners are responsible for notifying results to Captain James, Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, to whom applications for the use of the Marine Lines Maidan should be made as early as possible.

Second Round to be played off by the 25th August 1913.

SIR ALFRED HOPKINSON, K. C., M. A., LL. D., B. C. L.

(Seated in middle of the Front Row)

Bombay Chronicle Press.

In his academic dress as Vice-Chancellor of the Victoria University of Manchester, who has just been appointed Expert Adviser on University Teaching (Bombay). The above group represents those admitted to the faculty of Technology in 1911.

POONA & KIRKEE HOUNDS.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 27.

A bye on Saturday and the ordinary hunt to-day: yesterday a really good day, to-day fair to moderate: this in brief is a summary of our last two hunts.

On Saturday the meet was at the 8th milestone on the Bombay Road and the time 6-30 a.m. With the ordinary hunt to-day as usual, the field not unnaturally was quite a small one. It cannot have numbered much more than twenty. H. E. the Governor, Lady Willingdon, Miss Beaumont Nesbitt and Captain Vaughan came from Government House, Major-General Sir Arthur and Lady Barrett were both present; as also were Col. Daunt, Captain Venn-Ellis, Captain Lloyd, Captain Lawrence, Mr. Frost, Mr. Broke-Smith and Mr. Bayne Jardine.

The master turned to the right off the road and drew up the *nullah* which runs northwards practically from the meet. Here hounds soon picked up the line of a fox. The fox ran the *nullah* for about a mile and then turned left-handed up a small side *nullah*. At the top of this he turned right-handed and headed northwards once more, along the high-ground. After a mile we crossed the Old Bombay Road, quarter of a mile beyond it we came to a *nullah* running south-east.

Our fox had turned right-handed down this, crossed the main nullah and ran left-handed up and across the next ridge. This ridge meets another running at right angles to it and our fox ran along the latter to its externity. Then we dropped down into a wide grassy *nullah* with a little stream in it. On the far slopes hounds checked, but soon picked up the line again and headed north-eastwards towards the Nasik Road. When within quarter of a mile of the tenth milestone on this road hounds checked on a rocky, bushy, knoll at the head of a small *nullah*. A fox was viewed away from the far side of the Covert, heading in a northerly direction over the high-ground. Hounds got on to its line which took us over some unpleasantly heavy going to begin with. It seems more than likely, however, that we had changed foxes on the mound and that this was a fresh one, whilst our original fox lay low among the rocks.

Our new fox kept to the high-ground, swinging round left-handed till we reached our wide grassy *nullah* once more. This we crossed at the very spot where we had crossed it before; and on the far slopes once again hounds checked and were obviously at fault. The master made a complete circle, casting round left-handed, but we did not touch the line again. The fox had defeated us. This was a very nice hunting run of fifty minutes. It was just seven miles as hounds ran, though the point is barely two. We lost our fox about a mile north-east of Bhosri.

The master then turned in the direction of the Bhosri; and in some rocks and low scrub quarter of a mile west of the village, a leash of foxes got up right among the hounds. One fox, unheeded, went towards Bhosri. One followed by three couple of hounds swung round right-handed and headed north-west. These hounds were eventually turned by His Excellency, Mr. Frost, and Mr. Broke-Smith, and rejoined the pack quarter of an hour later. The third fox followed by the rest of the hounds headed southwards. Crossing the Old Bombay Road he ran for half a mile and then turned right-handed on to some heavy black cotton arable land where our horses could barely canter. After another half mile, when our horses could barely trot, he again turned right-handed and made for a large *khot* about a mile south-east of the meet. He reached it undoubtedly, but hounds ran out of scent a couple of hundred yards short of it, and they never found it again. This was rather a dull hunt of a mile and a half. The going had been dreadfully heavy throughout it. Consequently the master decided that hounds had done quite enough and we turned homewards.

SUNDAY.

To-day we met at Bhosri, and as usual the appointed time was 6-30 a.m. It was raining steadily when we arrived, and it was good to see Miss Moxon's little tent and tea-tables waiting ready for us when we had finished hunting. I hear it is now the Rajah of Akalkote's hospitality of which we partake so regularly and we all owe him and Miss Moxon a vast debt of gratitude. Miss Moxon is one of the most regular attendants of the meets; and hers is indeed an unselfish form of pleasure.

After going northwards along the road for half a mile the master turned to the felt off it and drew through some of the usual rocky scrub-clad bluffs. Hounds soon picked up a line and were off at a good pace. After less than half a mile however, they checked on a small kopje. They could do no more so the master cast left-handed. There were plenty of state lines about, but hounds could make nothing of them. One led us back over the road; and when we lost it the master continued to work round left-handed. Shortly afterwards hounds chopped a jack on a kopje not fifty yards north-west of where they had checked originally. It was only a cub, and we had had no run, but the master presented the brush to Mr. Hoare, not as a trophy of the chase, but as a memento of his day with us. He is first whip to the Belgaum hunt.

We then crossed the road and east of it hounds got on the line of another jack. He took us for half a mile parallel to the road and east of it, over some high-ground and along a *nullah*; then crossing the road he took us over a ridge and across some low-lying country where the going was very heavy. After half a mile of this he crossed the road once more to its eastern side and got into a *khot* close by. He made several efforts to break, but had no chance of doing so except in one direction. Eventually he did break in this direction and ran for a couple of hundred yards with hounds close on his brush keeping the road on his left. Then he swung back right-handed towards the *khot*, but was run into and killed in some crops near a small stream. This was a short run of about a mile and a quarter.

The master then crossed the road and drew southwards along the ridge half a mile west of it. Soon he viewed a fox away himself. Heading south by a little west the fox ran down the ridge, across a valley, righthanded to another little spur then left handed across the next valley over some plough on the highground beyond, and reached the rocky kopjes in the valley half a mile northwest of Bhosri. There we lost him unfortunately. It had been quite a brisk little gallop while it lasted, which however was only for about 2½ miles.

The master then turned westwards and almost at once another fox was viewed away. Hounds could only hunt it however for about a furlong.

Swinging round lefthanded we were coming back along the old Bombay Road when the master viewed another fox. This gave us another hunt short, sharp, but indecisive.

Hounds hunted him southwards for about a mile into a very close covert of rocks and bushes. Here there were a brace of foxes afoot. Hounds got away on one which swung round left-handed, and headed for Bhosri across some very heavy plough. They could make nothing of his line over the soft ground and only hunted it for a couple of hundred yards ere they lost it.

The master then decided it was time to turn homewards. So ended a day which, had scent been a little better might have been quite a good one. However, it can only be described as pleasant.

CRICKET.

SNEH VARDHAK C. C.

v.

KURLA C.C.

The match played on the Esplanade on Sunday resulted in a win by two runs for the Kurla Cricket Club. Scores:—

SNEH VARDHAK CRICKET CLUB

Mr. M. M. Bhat, b B. Datar	7
Mr. Meghjeebhoy, b Sahasrabudhe	2
Mr. Ramjeebhoy, c b Sahasrabudhe	0
Mr. Kakubhoy, b c Datar	0
Mr. Laljeebhoy, b Talke	11
Mr. Weljeebhoy, not out	26
Mr. Manibhoy, b Datar	1
Mr. Narayandas, b Talke	1
Mr. Joggivandas, b Talke	0
Mr. Chimanlal, c b Sahasrabudhe	4
Mr. Nagsi, b Sahasrabudhe	0
Extras	5
Total	57

KURLA CRICKET CLUB.

Mr. Havele, c b Motiram	0
Mr. Bhat, b Narayandas	0
Mr. Gupte, c b Narayandas	3
Mr. Karandikar, c b Matiram	0
Mr. Nadkar, c b Narayandas	2
Mr. Talke, c b Narayandas	7
Mr. Datar, b Motiram	10
Mr. Sahasrabudhe, not out	20
Mr. Kenjalkar, run out, b Laljeebhoy	5
Mr. Nadkar D. c b Motiram	4
Mr. Krishnarao, c b Ramji	6
Extras	2
Total	59

BOMBAY POLICE v. R. I. M.

OFFICERS.

This game was played on the Oval ground on Sunday 27th and resulted in a win for the Police by 2 wickets and 2 runs.

Scores:—

R. I. M. CLUB.

Mr. Metcalf, b Smythe	1
,, Shanel, b Edwards	16
,, Grey, b Smythe	0
,, Hughes Harut, b Smythe	12
,, Smith, b Smythe	1
,, Bonny, b Smythe,	0
,, Collins, b Smythe	9
,, Fanel, b Edwards	0
,, Greenless, not out	0
,, Gaeston, b Edwards	1
,, McDonald, b Edwards	0
Extras	2
Total	42

BOMBAY POLICE CLUB.

Mr. Peterson, b Hallet	15
Mr. Jones W. N. b Hallet	0
Mr. Smith, b Hallet	10
Mr. Edwards, b Hallet	1
Mr. Walhen, b not out	21
Mr. O'Keffe, b Smith	0
Mr. Walton, b Smith	1
Mr. Smythe, b Smith	2
Mr. Cauty, b Smith	10
Mr. Ferguson, b not out	0
Mr. Jones Jell, did not bat	
Extras	4
Total	64

Y. M. C. A. v. UNION HALL ATHLETIC CLUB.

This game was played on the Marine Lines ground on Saturday and resulted in a win for the Y. M. C. A. by 35 runs.

Scores:—

Y. M. C. A. CLUB.

Mr. Walsh, b Hykoop	0
Mr. Breslaver, c Chaves b Hykoop	8
Mr. Heher, run out	0
Mr. Lester, (Capt.) c Johnstone b Mungavin	26
Mr. Ponsford, b Hykoop	1
Mr. Barrell c and b Jackson	7
Mr. Cashman, c Hykoop, b Jackson	13
Mr. Gosford, c Fagan, b Hykoop	6
Mr. Brooks, b Hykoop	2
Mr. King, b Fagan	4
Mr. White, not out	0
Extras	5
Total	72

UNION HALL ATHLETIC CLUB.

Mr. Fennell, b Lester	2
Mr. Fagan, b Lester	0
Mr. Moore, c White b Lester	18
Mr. Hykoop, b Walsh	1
Mr. Mungavin, run out	3
Mr. Jackson, b Lester	0
Mr. Barrett, b Lester	0
Mr. Chaves, b Lester	0
Mr. Williams, b Lester	3
Mr. Sullivan, not out	7
Mr. Johnstone, b Walsh	0
Extras	3
Total	37

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD., CR. CLUB.

v.

THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK CRICKET CLUB.

This match was played on Saturday the 26th instant on the Cooperage ground and resulted in a win for the Army and Navy who scored 126 for 7 wickets only.

The following were the scores:—

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD. CR. CLUB.

Mr. Mirkar	37
Mr. D. M. D'Souza	0
Mr. Ammeida	0
Mr. Bunyan	3
Mr. G. F. Hill	53
Mr. R. W. D'Mello, not out	16
Mr. Bellamy	8
Mr. Tweddle	2
Mr. Cohen, did not Bat	
Mr. Gonsalves, did not Bat	
Mr. Chemburekar, did not Bat	
Extras	7
Total	126

THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK CRICKET CLUB.

Mr. Pandurang, not out	18
Mr. Bhagwanlal	2
Mr. Hiralal	1
Mr. Frye	11
Mr. Laythorpe	0
Mr. Johnson	0
Mr. Dayabhoy	3
Mr. Marshall	2
Mr. Clarke	4
Mr. Hansraj	3
Mr. Matre	0
Extras	4
Total	48

CRICKET AT AHMEDNAGAR.

A very interesting cricket match was played on the Wadia Park Ground on Saturday, the 26th instant. It was a return match between the Ahmednagar Vishrambag High School Club and the S. P. G. Mission. As both the sides were represented by some good players, the match attracted many a people from the town to the Park Ground and before the play began at 1-30 p.m. swarms of people could be seen along the boundary lines. The S. P. G. Mission won the toss and went in first. They could make up 67 runs, the chief contributors being Messrs B. Londhe, D. Sathe and M. Patole, their scores being 17, 10 and 10 respectively. Rev. W. J. Kembal also took part in this game. Then the High School team replied with 128 runs. The play was all along very interesting and lively to an ordinary spectator as well as to the lovers of cricket.

Messrs. Saraf, Jahangir, Digamber and Dattopant contributed 39,20,20 and 14 respectively. G. Tandulvadkar, a boy of 13 years old bowled very nicely for the High School and captured 4 wickets for, 28 runs. The game thus ended in a very easy win for the High School team by 61 runs.

The following are the scores.

S. P. G. MISSION.

S. H. Salve, b G. Tandulvadkar	5
B. Londhe, run out Saraf	17
P. Sathe, b Saraf	6
Rev. W. J. Kembal, run out Saraf	1
J. Patole, b Saraf	0
Rev. Ohol, b G. Tandulvadkar	0
A. Londhe, c G. Tandulvadkar	0
D. Sathe, c Saraf	10
M. Patole, not out	10
A. Patole, st. Saraf	9
D. Salve, b G. Tandulvadkar	1
Extras	17
Total	67

THE HIGH SCHOOL.

Joshi, b D. Sathe	3
Saraf, c M. Patole	39
Raghunsa, b D Sathe	5
Jahangir, c D. Sathe	20
G. Tandulvadkar, b Rev. Ohol	3
Kulkarno, b D. Sathe	0
Bhave, b B. Londhe	8
Digamber, c Rev. Ohol	20
Mulay, b B. Londhe	0
Dattopant, run out D. Sathe	14
Apte, not out	9
Extras	7
Total	128

CRICKET AT POONA

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 28.

A two-days match between the Poona Gymkhana and the Baronet C. C. was commenced to-day in fine weather, and on a splendid wicket. Tall scores however were conspicuous by their absence Major Greig for the Gymkhana was the only batsman to get into double figures. The game will be continued to-morrow. Present scores:—

POONA GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

Major Greig c Mulla, b Tiaza	26
Mr. Kerr, lbw b Nagpurwala	8
Capt. Haughton b Nagpurwala	0
Capt. Greene Armitage c Suhta b Mirza	0
Mr. Gould c Driver b Mirza	2
Mr. Orton c Nagpurwala b Nagpurwala	8
Mr. Humphrey c Mirza b Suta	7
Capt. Merriman c Mirza b Sata	3
Capt. Clemson run out	1
Mr. Holman not out	4
Col. Rosher c Mulla b Mirza	3
Extras	0
Total	62

BARONET C. C.

1st Innings.

Mr. Driver b Greig	3
Mr. Reporter c Orton b Greig	10
Mr. Bulsara c Humprey b Haughton	6
Mr. Divecha c Humprey c Haughton	13
Mr. Irani c Kerr b Haughton	14
Mr. Mulla c Orton b Haughton	9
Mr. Chinai c Gould b Haughton	0
Mr. Nagpurwalla b Haughton	5
Mr. Davar not out	10
Mr. Tata b Haughton	7
Mr. Mirza b Haughton	0
Extras	12
Total	89

POONA GYMKHANA.

2nd Innings.

Capt. Clemson, b Mirza	0
Mr. Holman, b Mirza	0
Capt. Merriman not out	3
Extras	0
Total (for 2 wkts.)	3

So severe was the weather on the occasion of the second young birds race in connection with the South India Homing Society at Bangalore last week that it took the winning bird 4 hours and 15 minutes to cover 87 miles.

BIG TREASURE HUNT FAILS.

MUD INSTEAD OF £1,120,000,000.

13 YEARS' WORK.

The exploitation of treasure trove is seldom successful, though the lure of such undertakings is a constant temptation to the speculator and the adventurer. Another addition to the list of failures has now to be made, says the "Daily Chronicle," in the winding up of the company formed 13 years ago to raid the sacred lake of Guatavita, in Colombia.

The reputation of this lake as a depository of jewels and ornaments of vast wealth has persisted for centuries, and has been frequently referred to by travellers, from Father Simon to Humboldt and Mowbray Morris. The lake is situated in the mountains, about half a day's journey on horseback from Bogota, and lies about 10,000 feet above sea level.

The origin of its reputed vast wealth is the practice attributed to the ancient Indian tribes residing in the locality of casting vessels and ornaments of precious metals, and also offerings of gold dust and precious stones into the waters as a religious rite. A computation—obviously more or less guesswork—of the value of the treasure at the bottom of the lake, made in the early part of the nineteenth century, put it at £1,120,000.

Various attempts have been undertaken from time to time to recover this supposed wealth, and the Spaniards are said to have lowered the waters to within 14 feet of the bottom, when the sides fell in and brought their labour to nought. The modern effort to retrieve the treasure was commenced by a native company in Colombia about 20 years ago, but progress was slow on account of the lack of proper plant and the absence of direction by a scientific engineer.

After spending £1,500 the native company invited the co-operation of more expert assistance, and the English company which is now being wound up was the result. This concern, which possesses the very unromantic name of Contractors, was registered in 1900, with a capital of £30,000, and took over the work of the native concern. It was arranged that if the treasure were found the capital the latter had expended and the capital to be laid out by the new undertaking should first be repaid, and that then the profits remaining should go as to 59 per cent. to the English company and as to 41 per cent. to the Colombian company.

OVER 46 FEET OF WATER.

The lake is, or was, 46ft. deep at the lowest point, and the plan of the engineers was to drain it by means of a tunnel through the mountains 1,100ft. long and carried down 70ft. below the level of the surface of the water. The cost was estimated at £6,000. The drainage scheme was successfully accomplished in the end, but instead of a clear bottom the exploiters came on 25ft. of mud. Their work took much longer than was expected, and the lake was not emptied till 1903, and then kept partially refilling through heavy rains and springs.

Meanwhile a few ornaments and jewels had been found which sufficed to whet the appetite of the seekers. But by this time all the available cash capital of £6,000 had been spent, and more money was wanted. The capital of Contractors was accordingly increased from £30,000 to £35,000 in 1904, and still further to £40,000 in 1908.

When the rains had ceased and the springs had dried up fresh difficulties arose, for the mud set hard and the water to sluice it away through the tunnel that had drained the lake was no longer available. An attempt was made to carry the tunnel from the edge of the lake to the centre, the idea being that the mud would more expeditiously be got away from that point, but there was never enough money available to finish this project.

In default of the completion of the prolongation of the tunnel shafts were sunk in the dried mud and channels driven through it at various spots and more small ornaments and precious stones came to light, but altogether the value of these discoveries was not much more than £2,000. These modest operations have filled up the last few years, and no signs of the vast treasure reported to repose in Guatavita having been found, the company, after an outlay of some £15,000, has finally decided to abandon the hunt, and the meeting of the creditors takes place to-day.

Thus another chapter has to be added to the annals of many fruitless searches after hidden wealth.

PRINCESS'S ADVENTURE.

LUGGAGE SEIZED FOR DEBTS.

Princess Louise of Belgium, having arrived in Belgium at the same time as her sister Countess Lonyay, to settle some money interests in connection with the judicial sentence debarring them from the property of King Leopold, which they claimed, the luggage of Princess Louise has just been seized at Brussels Northern Railway Station at the request of a hotel keeper, who claims from the Princess an unpaid debt of 19,000 francs. This fresh scandal promises further developments, says the Brussels correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" in a message dated July 7.

LADY WATERLOW ROBBED.

DRAMATIC SCENE IN COURT.

Elsie Privett for sixteen months a house-maid in the service of Lady (Eleanor) Waterlow at 1, Maresfield-gardens, Hampstead, was charged on remand, before Mr. Plowden, at the Marylebone Police-court on July 10, with stealing a postal letter belonging to her ladyship, says the "Daily Telegraph."

Lady Waterlow said the letter was sent to her by her sister in Edinburgh, and was found torn up in a handkerchief-box in the prisoner's bed-room. She suspected that the prisoner knew that she had been receiving postal orders by post from her sister for the purchase of articles in town, and thought that there was one in the letter in question. The accused's explanation was that she tore the envelope in taking it from the letter-box, and then opened it and read the contents.

A further charge was now preferred against her by Lady Waterlow of stealing quantity of jewellery, lady's and gentleman's clothing, bed linen, &c., to the value of £55.

Detective Askew proved the arrest of the prisoner on the charge of stealing the letter, and said he found in her bag some keys with which he afterwards opened her boxes at the house of her sister in Williams-mews.

Mr. Plowden: Do you mean that you searched her boxes in her absence?—Yes, sir.

Surely that is a very unusual thing to do?—She was in custody.

Mr. Plowden: At the very least she ought to have been present when her boxes were searched.

The detective repeated that she was in custody.

Mr. Plowden: That may be, but you had no right to search her boxes. It is a very unfair proceeding in my opinion.

The detective added that in a trunk he found all the articles produced, which were valued by Lady Waterlow at £25.

Mr. Plowden: And this is the first time the accused has seen them since her trunk was ravished.

OTHERS SUSPECTED.

Lady Waterlow said she now found that the accused had been stealing practically ever since she entered her service, and had taken not only her things, but those of visitors. The accused's fellow servants had also missed letters and parcels, and some of the servants had even been dismissed because of articles being missed which the prisoner had helped her to look for again and again, and which had now been found in her boxes.

Mr. Plowden: She was clever as well as a thief?

Lady Waterlow: Very clever, indeed, both in that way and in setting all my servants against me, and causing them to leave.

Accused pleaded guilty to stealing some of the things, and remarked that Lady Waterlow's statement was not half true.

Lady Waterlow: I absolutely trusted her, and thought she was such a respectable girl, because she showed me a photograph of a police-inspector, and told me he was her father.

Mr. Plowden found the accused guilty of stealing systematically and cunningly, and said she had crowded as much wickedness into twelve months as any woman could hope to accomplish. He sentenced her to six months in the second division.

Accused swooned in the dock on hearing the sentence, and as she was being carried out one of her eight sisters, who had been sitting behind the dock, crying, rose from her seat and called out, "She has been led away by bad company." Then, turning half-round, she pointed dramatically to a man at the rear of the court, and cried out, "This is the man who has led her away. It is he who ought to come up and speak. You haven't heard all the evidence. She has lent him money."

No notice was taken of her remarks, however, and she left the court with a sister, crying bitterly.

LAW OF EXTRADITION.

THE NEPAL CASE.

ADVICE TO MAGISTRATES.

The following is the full text of the judgment of their Lordships Justices Imam and Chapman, of the Calcutta High Court, in the Nepal extradition case which came up before them on a reference made by the Sessions Judge of Durbhanga, a telegraphic summary of which appeared in Wednesday's "Chronicle":—

This is a reference by the Sessions Judge of Durbhanga under Section 438, Criminal Procedure Code, recommending for revision an order passed by the Sub-divisional Magistrate of Madhubani directing the surrender of two alleged fugitive offenders, namely Gulli Sahu and Gobind Sahu, to the Nepal authorities.

In Bhadra 1966 (1909) Gulli Sahu and Gobind Sahu with four other persons are said to have assaulted one Peary Goar, under the orders of a zemindar, one Jia Mull in the village of Malini, within the territory of Nepal. Seven days after the assault Peary Goar is alleged to have died. His widow Mussammat Bhagwani laid a complaint before the Nepal authorities for the prosecution and the defence the Sub-divisional Officer by his judgment, dated 20th April 1913, directed the surrender of the accused Gulli Sahu and Gobind Sahu to the Nepal authorities. The Magistrate concludes his judgment thus:—"The accused I hold have committed an offence and are fugitives from justice and should, therefore, be surrendered to meet the charge."

NOT AN EXTRADITION OFFENCE.

The learned Judge in making the reference to us points out (1) that there is a conflict of evidence as to the nationality of the accused, (2) that while there is no direct proof that Peary Goar died in consequence of the assault there is a good deal of evidence that he died of natural causes, the evidence of the widow being to that effect, (3) that there is neither proof nor finding that an extradition offence has been committed and (4) that the evidence if believed at least makes out a case of grievous, if not of simple hurt only. The learned Judge further points out that although under the Indian Extradition Act any form of hurt is an extradition offence this case, by virtue of Section 18 of the Act, is governed by the Treaties between the British Government and the Government of Nepal and does not disclose any offence for which an extradition order can be passed.

The learned Deputy Legal Remembrancer on behalf of the Crown urges that regard being had to the provisions of section 15 of the Indian Extradition Act, it is the Government of India or the Local Government alone and not the High Court, that have the power to discharge the person for whose arrest warrant has been issued under the Act. In this connection it is necessary to examine the provision of the law under which the Magistrate has purposed to act. It is frankly admitted on behalf of the Crown that Section 7 of the Act is not the Magistrate's authority for his proceedings, but it is urged that his action is covered by the provisions of section 10 of the Act. The portions of that section material to this case are contained in sub-sections 1 and 2 that run thus:—"(1) If it appears to any Magistrate of first class or any Magistrate empowered by the Local Government in this behalf that a person within the local limits of his jurisdiction is accused or suspected of having committed an offence in any State not being a Foreign State and that such person may lawfully be surrendered to such State or that a warrant may be issued for his arrest under Section 7, the Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, issue a warrant for the arrest of such person on such information or complaint and on such evidence as would, in his opinion, justify the issue of a warrant if the offence had been committed within the local limits of his jurisdiction." (2) "The Magistrate shall forthwith report the issue of a warrant under this section, if the offence appears or is alleged to have been committed in the territories of a State for which there is a Political Agent and in other cases to the Local Government."

WARRANT ISSUED WITHOUT EVIDENCE.

Bearing the above provisions of the law in mind the order of the Magistrate is open to attack on several grounds. Firstly he issued the warrant, at least in the case of Gulli Sahu on mere information without any evidence. Secondly he has not reported the issue of the warrants to the Political Agent, there being one in Nepal. Thirdly he has made an enquiry into the case without a warrant or warrants issued by the Political Agent in or for the Nepal State. Fourthly he has ordered the surrender of the accused on a procedure not known to the Extradition Act.

It is true that Section 15 of the Act ousts the jurisdiction of this Court to enquire into the property of a warrant issued under Chapter III, but where the order of the Magistrate is sought to be justified under an authority supposed to be derived from the law, but is in fact without jurisdiction, not being sanctioned by it, we cannot but assume that the Magistrate has acted in his general jurisdiction and as such his order is revisable by this Court and liable to be set aside at the instance of the party, whose liberty is affected by it.

In the view we have taken of the law in this case we are supported by similar views expressed by the learned Judges of the Bombay High Court and the Punjab Chief Court respectively in the cases Emperor vs. Hussinally Nizally 7 Bombay Law Reporter (1905) page 463 and in the matter of Ahadyn 21 Punjab Record (1886) Criminal Judgments page 45.

Before concluding this judgment we desire to quote the following passage from the judgment of the Privy Council delivered by the Lord Justice Mellish in Attorney-General of the Colony of Hong-Kong vs. Kwok-a-Sing L.R. 5 Privy Council Appeal cases page 179 which Magistrates dealing with such cases may profitably bear in mind:—"Suppose that a subject of China kills an Englishman within English territory or on board an English ship, under circumstances which, according to English law, might amount to manslaughter only could it possibly be right for the English Government to surrender such a person to the Chinese Government to be tried according to Chinese Law to which the distinction between murder and manslaughter may be wholly unknown."

We accept the reference of the learned Judge made to us for the reasons indicated in this order and we direct that the accused be discharged.

M. C. C. TEAM FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

The Marylebone Club are making their preparations for the tour in South Africa during the autumn. The following professionals have been invited to make the trip: Rhodes (Yorkshire), Hobbs (Surrey), Woolley (Kent), Barnes (Staffordshire), Hearne (J. W.), (Middlesex), and Booth (Yorkshire). All except the last-named were members of the M.C.C. team in Australia in 1911-12.

It is now rumoured that Morice Bird, the captain of Surrey, may lead the team. The visit will be on somewhat more elaborate lines than in 1909-10, the professionals' salary being increased from £200 to £250 each, while the amateur will be granted more liberal out-of-pocket expenses. There is also a chance that the visiting team will be accompanied by their own manager. The estimated expenditure for the tour is £5,517 compared with £4,415 in 1909-10.

THE NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

Bombay Chronicle Press.

The naval manœuvres are the largest and most important of their kind, the number of ships engaged being 346, or exactly two-thirds of the whole British Fleet. There will be eight super-Dreadnoughts and thirteen Dreadnoughts, carrying 13.5-inch and 12-inch guns respectively, and these will be supported by fifty-three armoured ships of the pre-Dreadnought era, thirty-five smaller cruisers, 160 destroyers, forty-two submarines, and sundry other vessels, including an aerial depot ship with three hydroplanes, every type of war craft in the Navy being represented.

DRAWN BY G. F. MORRELL.

THE ABOVE ILLUSTRATION IS TAKEN FROM THE "GRAPHIC."

WOMAN AVIATION ENTHUSIAST.

An American girl, whose name is given as Miss MacDuff, rich, young, and handsome, who was learning aviation at the Morane Aeroplane School at Villacoublay, has died, as the result, it is believed, of poison, says a Paris correspondent. She arrived about the end of May in a motor-car, and took a great delight in aviation. So passionately fond was she of flying and everything connected with it that it was soon suspected that she was only trying to drive some other thoughts—and perhaps a depressing sadness—out of her mind. Of course, she was the favourite of the aviation school, and soon had many friends.

Every day she was seen about, and she took a special fancy to the company of a young Englishman. But he soon left the school to go to England to get married. He had been engaged for some time, and, of course, she knew it; but as she did not speak French and he was the only person who spoke her language she felt his departure keenly. It is believed that she then brooded still more over some disappointment in love which she had in America.

However that may be, one day she absorbed a certain powder and a few days later she died at the American Hospital in Paris.

PARISIAN FREAKS.

HAIR SOLD BY AUCTION.

Light hair, dark hair, brown hair, and black hair, and all the intermediate tints and shades of hair were sold at auction at the Hotel Drouot, a proof that the spring and summer art sales are over and that freak sales are in season. The freaks began with Patagonian petrified chieftains and skulls of Equatorial Indians, followed by books bound in leather made of women's skin. Human hair was next in order, and a great sign was put up at the door of one of the rooms to announce the presence of a wonderful collection. Married men stopped to read, bachelors stood and made bids, and some of them made purchases—one wonders with what intention. The announcement stated that the hair was of all sorts, short, long, smooth, and curled, and some of the pieces were so marvellously curled that they might have graced the head of a Madame de Pompadour. The total of the sale, however, was disappointing—so small, in fact, that one wonders why women still cut and sell their hair for so trifling a gain.

WISDOM FOR THE TIMES.

A WEEKLY SEARCHLIGHT ON THOUGHT AND IDEAS.

IS SHAKESPEARE DIFFICULT TO UNDERSTAND?

The following collection appears in "T. P.'s Weekly":—

The language of Shakespeare, even in the simpler plays, is rarely easy for boys to understand. In the later tragedies, such as "King Leur" and "Hamlet, the text needs nearly as much unravelling as a foreign work. Therefore we are confronted with adilimma, which is especially puzzling in the case of a junior class. Either we must devote all our attention to the main development of the plot and elucidation of the characters, letting the detailed meaning of the dialogue in very many instances pass without understanding, or we must proceed more accurately but so slowly that we shall lose the swing or even the thread of the play as a whole. If one could question the members of any ordinary Shakespeare reading circle, in order to discover how much of the actual dialogue of, say, "Othello" or even "The Winter's Tale" they had accurately understood, I venture to think that two-thirds is a generous estimate of the result. Are we to aim at no more perfect apprehesion than this in school? On the other hand, it is difficult to be satisfied with what may be called the examination ideal, requiring an accurate grasp and explanation of all the details, but too often not much evidence that the examinee has appreciated the meaning of the drama or can criticise its general structure.—"R. H.," in the "Morning Post."

RUSKIN AND NATURE.

Ruskin, of course, still has a few detractors. He has been called an advocate of the slavish imitation of Nature. Nothing can be further from the truth. As an art critic, what he really advocated was imitation of Nature's methods. Nature does not hang grapes upon thorns or figs upon thistles. She tells no lies and is guilty of no shams. She does not bid us weep when we ought to be gay, nor does she excite us to merriment when we stand by the open grave. Ruskin thoroughly understood this, and, therefore, when a man painted an oak tree, he insisted that it should not be a gooseberry bush. Ruskin was really a great Impressionist, and will be long remembered and revered when his detractors are forgotten. These persons, posing chiefly as young art critics, are really scions of a very ancient family. Their ancestors swaggered in the olive groves of Attica centuries ago and voted the wise men of Grece as fools. Their descendants re-appeared even in the days of Shakespeare; later on in the days of Pope, who however was more than a match for them. Ruskin, in spite of some of the crude ideas of his youth, has won his way to the ranks of the immortals.—A. E. Fletcher, in the "Windsor Magazine."

BEAUTY IN MODERN GARMENTS.

Although the British artists who paint portraits which are accepted for the Burlington House Exhibition generally omit such necessary details as seams, pockets, buttons, and other particulars of men's modern dress, some foreign designers are not blind to the beauty of everyday clothes. It is reported that the famous Russian dancer and artist, M. Nijinsky, is collaborating with Mr. Claude Debussy in the construction of a new ballet be produced in one of the leading theatres of Paris. Clothes and dancing are to form the bases of this new entertainment, and as the success of this and other ballets depends as much on the clothes as the dancing British artists who have not yet learned where to place the seams, lapels or collors of a modern coat may have something to learn. These Parisian artists see nothing incongruous in the lines of everyday garments, and they hope to make the ordinary Lounge Jacket, the Morning Coat and the Dress Suit as interesting and as beautiful as any of the robes of various classical periods. Some enterprising stage-manager should bring the company over to London for the benefit of Burlington House Hanging Committee and those whose pictures are "hung."—The Tailor and Cutter.

COMPETITION FESTIAL JUDGING.

All adjudicators are not made in one unalterable mould. Five years ago I myself went in for a festival competition and won a prize of twenty-five guineas. I prepared my work in such a manner that it would appeal to what I regarded as the particular prejudices of my adjudicators; indeed, I had their personalities before my mind's eye all the time I was working. If I had not done this, I doubt it should have gained the prize. Now I believe that most people will regard this matter as one of the weaknesses of the Musical Festival Movement; but it is a weakness that can be removed with the utmost ease. Why. Offer all, should the names of the adjudicators of the vorious festivals be announced in the prospectuses?—Gerald Cumberland, in "The Choir."

OBITER DICTA.

When I came to the Throne there were eight schools which devoted themselves to rowing. Now there are 860. That gives us the youth that we want. Not supermen, but healthy men, with healthy limbs and healthy moral views.

THE KAISER.

Frankness pays, unless it's overdone. A regular liar is always a fool.

B. PAUL NEUMAN.

The German is brought up on rules; the American and the Englishman on emergencies.

PRICE COLLIER.

Many a woman puts a sight more brainwork into choosing her hat than she ever did into choosing her husband.

BARRY PAIN.

It is a great misfortune that so many people think it a mark of saintliness to be easily shocked, whereas the greatest saints of all are the people who are never shocked.

A. C. BENSON.

"OUR CONTEMPT FOR ABSTRACT KNOWLEDGE."

It remains true that the Universities are chiefly sought by the women who must make their way in the world and equip themselves for a career. The parents who can afford leisure for their daughters still are apt to condemn learning for the as something beneath their notice or likely to damage them in the marriage market. Those who have ventured out of the gilded fold can tell how worth their while it has been to run this risk and incur this contempt. Such an attitude on the part of parents of the upper classes shows that the question raised by the pioners of women's education half a century ago has not yet been finally answered. It it good for girls to study, to learn? Can reason profit them? The question is due, as it seems to me, to the profound contempt for abstract knowledge which is a feature of our race. If men really were assured that such knowledge was good for themselves, could they really deny that it would profit women? Surely not. It is because they have such a regard for the untutored common sense of the Anglo-Saxon, have such a belief in the untrained instinct of woman, that they cannot suppose these gifts of Nature will be bettered by adding more than a very little learning to them.—Margaret J. Tuke, M. A. (Principal Bedford College for Women), in the "Daily News."

BULGARIA AND SERVIA.

Unhappily, the differences that divide them are of the kind that no discussions, no arbitration, can effectually smooth away. Nothing but a trial of military strength could settle them permanently. Each side is keenly aware of this, and hold that the contest can at most be postponed by friendly mediation. The dissension is dep-rooted, arising out of what the Germans term a *Machtfrage*. Bulgaria believes that she is qualified to play a preponderant part in the Balkan Peninsula, and she is resolved to take it over as soon as possible. Her people are the stuff of which leading nations are made, they are the Prussians of the Balkans. They are favoured, too, by circumstance. Russia feels bound to humour Bulgaria, and dance whenever the piper of Sofia strikes up a Slav step. From Austria she often receives proofs of good-will. In fact, she is the loving calf of the Russian proverb, whose caressing manner wins for her the right to suck two cows, whereas Servia is the goring young animal which only gets her horns broken. Servia grudges to Bulgaria this advantageous role which she would fain assume herself. That is the real subject of disagreement between them. Almost everyting else is secondary.—Dr. E. J. Dillon, in the "Contemporary Review."

THE QUEEN AND THE MICE.

WATCHES RODENTS IN A MAZE.

A select little family of white rats and mice—four in number—monopolised the attention of the Queen for some minutes on July 4, when her Majesty opened the new building of the Bedford College for Women in Regent's Park.

The rodents are confined in cages in the laboratory for experimental psychology, and while the two mice are experts at threading mazes, the two rats are exponents of the art—reduced to a fine predatory science amongst their species—of penetrating obstacles separating them from their food.

When the Queen entered the laboratory the mice were running about in their cages, and at her Majestys' request they were taken from the cells to exhibit their accomplishments. The mazes lay on a bench adjoining, and were covered with glass, and her Majesty watched with interest the progress of the two mice. They have to run through the mazes to the opening, where food—milk, bread or cheese—is placed for them, but one was reluctant to start upon the journey and cowered at the sound made by a member of the Royal entourage.

"He's frightened," remarked the Queen, and she tapped the glass covering as an intimation to the mouse that she would like him to complete his experiment, and thereupon he scuttled through the maze, her Majesty laughing at his spasmodic efforts.

On the opposite side of the laboratory were the two rats, and they climbed up the wire of their cells and sniffed inquisitively at the Queen with their pink noses. One is so far advanced that he will gnaw through a tape and rub away a piece of paper, releasing a flap through which he crawls to his food, and the other burrows under sand to an aperture giving access to a succulent bit of cheese Their simple "residences" are known as puzzle-bones to the lady students.

Her Majesty inquired the object of the experiments and was informed th. they were for the purposes of comparison and deduction with respect to habit-memory in animals and human beings.

LATE Mr. ALFRED LYTTELTON.

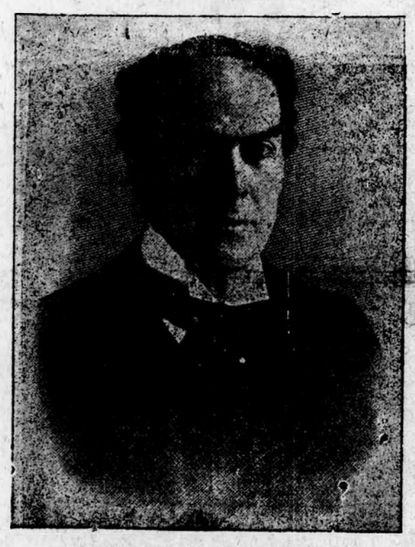
AN APPRECIATION BY LORD CURZON.

An appreciation of the late Mr. Alfred Lyttelton (signed "C" and understood to have been written by Lord Curzon) appears in "The Times."

"Home is the sailor, home from sea,
And the hunter home from the hill."

Little more than three weeks ago Alfred Lyttelton appended his initials to an appreciation in these columns of his friend and political colleague, George Wyndham, suddenly cut off by a cruel and inscrutable destiny in his prime. Who could have foreseen that before the grass had had time to spring again on the grave of his dead friend in the Wiltshire churchyard the hand that penned the tribute would itself be cold in death? The mind reels before a tragedy so blind in its happenings, so inexplicable in its significanee, so paralysing in its effect.

This time the victim has passed the 50th milestone of life, which the other had barely reached. He is in his 56th year. But he is a man in the zenith of his mature strength, superbly endowed with physical excellences, healthy, most temperate in all things, abounding in every variety of manly grace and vigour. He comes of a famous and masculine stock, of which he was not the least noble representative. He was playing the game of which he was in youth and early manhood one of the foremost living exponents only ten days ago, and playing it with all the ease and power of a master, when he received the blow that was the approximate, though not, it is believed, the ulterior, cause of his sudden prostration. Such is the physical aspect of the tragedy.



THE LATE MR. ALFRED LYTTELTON.

STATESMAN AND PHILANTHROPIST.

Picture in the second place a statesman high in the councils of his party, a Cabinet Minister of the past and of the future, a man immersed in the business of Parliament, equally respected by both parties, fresh from debates in which he had gained great distinction as the sincere and impassioned champion of the Church of which he was a devoted member.

Lastly, conceive a man absorbed in every sort of social and philanthropic activity, beloved and indispensable in every class and sphere in which he moved—and his house was one of many mansions—exhaling an atmosphere of sunlight and irresistible affection about him, a happy husband, an adored father, an attached brother, a prince of friends. Imagine such a one stricken down in a moment as though by a thunderbolt from on high. What can the tongue find to say, what can the heart feel, in face of such a catastrophe? The column broken, the thread snapped, the bright light extinguished—no image or metaphor is adequate to describe the awful abruptness of the shock; no words can do justice to the pathos of the situation.

BOYHOOD.

The writer of these lines has known Alfred Lyttelton from boyhood, and has been intimate with him in every phase of a many-sided and romantic career. At Eton the famous and popular athlete is the hero of his contemporaries. But no athlete was ever quite such an athlete, and no boyish hero was ever quite such a hero, as Alfred Lyttelton. The sight of him smiting the cricket ball to the boundary with lightning-like play of wrist, or snapping it in his gloved hands behind the stumps, or again dribbling the small Eton football at headlong speed down the field, and shouting as he ran, or again scoring stroke after stroke in the Racquet Court or the Fives Court, lingers for ever in the memory of those who recall it. It was a magnificent exhibition of youth in its strength and beauty.

But let it not be thought that it is as an athlete alone, or even primarily, that Alfred Lyttelton deserves to be remembered. At Eton and the University he was one of those whose intellectual powers and moral authority endeared him to his elders and teachers as well as to his contemporaries, and gave him an influence that was neither squandered nor ever used save for good. No man was anything but the better for knowing Alfred Lyttelton. If his summary is even now being written up in the Book of Life, the recording angel will find it hard to know where to drop the obliterating tear.

CALL TO THE BAR.

When Alfred Lyttelton passed from the University to the Bar, he worked as the colleague of some who were then or have since become renowned, and of all of them he won the lifelong attachment. Particularly was this true of the late Lord James of Hereford, for whom he "devilled" and acted as private secretary while he was Attorney-General, whose feelings of regard and admiration for the younger man knew no bounds, and whose biography the latter, with a piety half filial and half fraternal, was engaged in writing. His legal judgment was sound, his manner persuasive, his address courteous; and although he did not capture, and perhaps would not have won, the highest prizes of the law, his forensic career was prosperous and distinguished.

IN PARLIAMENT.

At the age of 38 he entered Parliament. He made no great mark by his early speeches, though these were cultured and well expressed. But, acquiring and winning confidence as he progressed (for he was a singularly modest man), he grew steadily in Parliamentary stature until it was amid expectant assent that, upon Mr. Chamberlain resigning the Colonial Secretaryship and Lord Milner declining to accept it in 1903, he was promoted by Mr. Arthur Balfour, one of his oldest and most intimate friends, to the vacant office. Of his conduct as Secretary of State, and more recently as a leading occupant of the Front Opposition Bench, your political biographer has already written, and that aspect of his work need not be noticed here. He was the hero, or at least the central figure, of one famous Parliamentary episode when, in the expiring year of Mr. Balfour's Ministry, he endeavoured for the space of an hour, with perfect composure and admirable good temper, to address a House of Commons one party in which was resolved, for interested reasons that had no reference to himself, to listen to no one but the Prime Minister. The writer of these lines happened to hear his last speech in the House but a few weeks ago, when he stated the view of the Front Opposition Bench on the Marconi episode with equal fair-mindedness and ability. The illustrated papers of last week depict him—a charming figure—addressing the great demonstration in Hyde Park on June 21 against the Welsh Disestablishment Bill. He was on particularly friendly terms with the Labour members, who recognized his genuine interest in the welfare of the working classes.

INTELLECTUAL ARDOUR.

But those who shared his intimacy will turn to other and more sacred things. They will recall his successive marriages with two remarkable women—the first, one of those ethereal emanations that sometimes flash for a moment from the unseen and disappear again into it, leaving a sense of wonder and enchantment that till the end of life creates a thrill in the heart of every one who beheld the spectacle; the other, who survives him, gifted in no ordinary degree, the devoted and inspiring comrade of his joys and cares. They will remember his brilliant conversation, aglow with intellectual ardour, stimulating and easy, masterly in its delineation of character, its pursuit of an argument (for he had the lawyer's love of a friendly disputation), and, when he was telling a story, in its imitation of gesture and tone. From the treasure-houses of the past will rise up in the memory of some of them happy walks arm-in-arm, or talks late into the night, when a man felt that he was in the company of a brother even more than of a friend. Such will know how deep was his faithfulness and how sure and tenacious his affections.

ENDEARING MANNERS.

All will remember his endearing manner, that seemed almost to partake of the nature of a caress and was equally captivating to age and youth, to high and low, to women and to men. They will see again the sparkle of his merry eye and hear the shout of his joyous laughter. They will picture once more the virile grace of his figure, loosely knit, but eloquent of sinews and muscles well attuned, his expressive gestures and swinging gait. They will measure the quality of his mind, moderate and well-balanced in its inclinations, emphatic but not censorious in its judgments. They will think of his high and unselfish character and of his honourable and stainless life; and, as he passes into the land of silence and becomes a shadow among shadows, they will reflect with a lifelong pride that they knew and loved this glorious living thing while he shed a light as of sunbeams and uttered a note as of the skylark in a world of mystery, half gladness and half tears.

HIS CAREER IN SPORTS.

Alfred Lyttelton was the youngest of the eight sons, mostly destined to fame, of the fourth Lord Lyttelton, himself a cricket Blue—a fact often overlooked. When Alfred Lyttelton was ten years of age, says the "Sportsman," he was one of eleven cricketers composed of his father and two of his father's brothers, who played at Hagley, near Birmingham, against Bromsgrove School and defeated the school and masters by ten wickets. Like all his brothers Alfred Lyttelton was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge. Seven of the fraternity were in the Eton cricket eleven and four of them played for Cambridge University.

In his sixteenth year he was in the eleven at Eton, but he accomplished little either against Winchester or Harrow until 1874, when he scored 104 against the Wykehamists, followed by 105 in 1875 and a fine 59 against Harrow that year. The "Benjamin" of one of the most famous families in the history of Eton, he was a boarder at the house of Miss Evans, and a pupil as a cricketer of Martingale ("Grannie"). The idol of the professionals, who coached the boys, he fashioned his style on R. A. H. Mitchell. A studious boy, he nevertheless exhaled good fellowship, and a love of games was as natural to him as sleep, for he was the captain at football and cricket, "keeper" of the Racquet and Fives Courts, and capable of running a dead heat with W. F. Forbes, in the 100 yards.

HIS VERSATILITY AT CAMBRIDGE.

Proceeding to Cambridge, honours followed him about, for at Lillie Bridge in 1876 he threw the hammer against Oxford, he played in the University cricket eleven in 1876-77-78-79, was in the football team in 1875-76-77-78, was one of the racequets pair in 1876 and 1877, and of the tennis pair in 1877 and 1878. Cambridge has had few more versatile men. He was the Fry of his day.

Later in life he became the amateur tennis champion, in succession to J. R. Heathcote, and a golfer of some renown. The late Mr. Lyttelton always declared that cricket was the game for the young and the active, and golf the best game for hard-working men after thirty and for all men, whether working or not, after forty.

HIS FULL HONOURS.

But in 1876, when between 19 and 20, he assisted the Gentlemen against the Players for the first time at Lord's. Then Lord Harris, W. H. Hadow, A. Lyttelton, and A. Appleby were all bowled by Fred Morley in succession without making a run. He played for England against Australia in 1880-1882-1884 and for Middlesex and Worcestershire between 1878 and 1887. A member of the M. C. C. Committee in 1881-1885-1899 and 1903, he was nominated the President of the M. C. C.M by the Earl of Lichfield for 1898.

His successes as a barrister and his life as a politician do not concern us—save this, that his advance was continuous and that he never sacrificed his prospects from the time of being called to the Bar of the Inner Temple in 1881 to the craving for games. His joy was the legitimate recreation of a pure sportsman.

MR. LYTTELTON'S BATTING.

His highest score for Cambridge in the University matches was 64, and his highest for the Gentlemen 66 at the Oval in 1877, when he kept wicket in splendid style, catching six and stumping two men.

His principal scores were: 101 for M. C. C. v. Lancashire, at Lord's, 1877; 100 for Middlesex v. Notts, at Trent Bridge, 1877; 102 for Middlesex v. Notts, at Trent Bridge, 1879; 120 for the Gentlemen of England at Canterbury, 1880; 115 for England v. Cambridge University at Cambridge, 1883; 181 for Middlesex v. Gloucestershire, at Clifton, 1883; 103 for the Gentlemen of England v. Cambridge University, at Cambridge, 1884; and 91 for I. Zingari against the Gentlemen of England at Canterbury in 1881.

On the occasion of his 181 the second wicket realised 324 for the partnership, I. D. Walker being his companion in arms. His career as a batsman may be summed up by saying that he played 143 innings for 4,091 runs.

Unquestionably he ranks as one of the finest batsmen of his day, being a finished forward player, whose cutting and driving were perfect in style, and made with much power.

A WONDERFUL WICKET-KEEPER.

Still, his lasting fame as a cricketer will rest on his work as a wicket-keeper. It is not too much to say that he has never had a superior among English gentlemen. When he "kept" for England "The Sportsman" took the votes of their readers on the composition of the English eleven. Thirteen cricketers received over 1,000 votes, and Mr. Lyttelton, the wicket-keeper, chosen unanimously, was given 2,147 votes.

Alfred Lyttelton, of course, is the historic wicket-keeper who, when Australia had made 494 for six wickets, handed the gloves to W. G. Grace and then captured the last four wickets with his underhand bowling in 48 balls for 19 runs in the Test Match at the Oval in 1884.

Fired by the example of Blackham, the Australian, Alfred Lyttelton became unquestionably the greatest amateur wicket-keeper of his day, being so rapid, facile, and sure in all his actions. He loved to see fine wicket-keeping, and at Lord's in 1882, when Dick Pilling stumped him off a delivery on the legside from Crossland, Mr. Lyttelton took the opportunity to steal round to the dressroom, present Pilling with half-a-sovereign, and compliment him on his work. There have been few greater exponents of the manly sports and pastimes of the English people, for he even added lustre to an illustrious name.

The Lancashire Cricket Club on Saturday telegraphed to Mrs. Lyttelton:—"Please accept the sincere sympathy of the Lancashire County Cricket Club in your sad bereavement. O. P. Lancashire, Chairman of the Committee."

POET LAUREATE'S WILL.

Mr. Alfred Austin, of Swinford Old Manor, Ashford, Kent, Poet Laureate since 1896, barrister-at-law, formerly practising on the Northern Circuit, who died on June 2 last, aged 78 years, left estate of the gross value of £2,098 0s. 7d. of which the net personalty has been sworn at £1,598 14s. 2d. Probate of his will, dated July 6, 1871, has been granted to his widow, Mrs. Hester Jane Austin, of the same address, the sole executrix, to whom he left all of his property absolutely.

TO-DAY'S MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.

CABBAGE SOUP.
DUTCH FISH MOULD.
COLD CELESTINES A LA MAINTENON.
MUTTON LIKE GAME.
BEEF MARROW A L'ITALIENNE.
APPLE JELLY.

Soupmeat, As. 6. Fish, As. 8. Mutton, As. 8. Meat, As. 6. Marrow, As. 2. Vegetables, As. 6. Potatoes, As. 2. Eggs, As. 6. Odds and ends, As. 3. Total, 2-15.

CABBAGE SOUP.

Make stock in the ordinary way. Cook two small green cabbages in salted water with a pinch of carbonate of soda, till soft drain and rub through a seive. Put this in a pan with the strained stock, let it simmer for a little and skin well. Add seasoning to taste and at the last a wine glassful of undiluted tinned milk or cream! it must on no account boil after this.

DUTCH FISH MOULD.

Take a large cupful of any cold fish and shred it coarsely, add to it a teacup full of crumbs, two tablespoonfuls of liquid butter, 2 raw eggs, a dash of tobasco and onion juice, salt, pepper, anchovy, and enough good white sauce made with the bones and trimmings of the fish, to moisten it well. Pour it into a well buttered mould and steam it for 1½ hours, serving with some of the sauce poured over it.

COLD CELESTINES A LA MAINTENON.

Prepare a large cupful of any cold meat as for quenelles; sometimes a mixture is nice, a little bacon, sausage or tongue, mixed with the ordinary meats. Add to it a little cream, a tablespoonful of chopped mushrooms and some minced parsley. Grease some cutlet moulds or rings and fill them with the mixture, and poach carefully for five minutes in simmering water. Remove from the water and the moulds, coat thickly with some good, thick, white sauce flavoured with a little onion juice and stiffened with some dissolved gelatine. Divide the sauce into three parts, colour one with green, the other with beetroot and keep one white. Cover half the cutlets with the green, the other red, and serve on the white broken into rough pieces and garnished with parsley sprigs.

MUTTON LIKE GAME.

Bone and lard the mutton with thin strips of bacon, and set it to marinade for some hours in a mixture of vinegar, tobasco sauce, onion juice, port wine and oil. Braise it with a little of the marinade. Make a little strong stock from the bones, turn it into a good brown sauce with brown roux, add to it the marinade, red currant jelly, port wine, tobasco sauce etc., and serve the meat with this poured over it.

BEEF MARROW A L'ITALIENNE.

Take the marrow from the bones and soak in salted water for ½ an hour, put it in boiling salted water and cook it for 20 minutes or so and drain it on a sieve. Make a white sauce flavoured with grated cheese and onion juice, cut the marrow into dice, and add it to the sauce just before serving, which must be at once or the marrow will oil.

APPLE JELLY.

Dried apple rings do for this quite well, but they must be first washed in warm water then set to soak for some hours. Stew them in a sealted jar in the even with a large cupful of water, the juice and grated rind a lime, gar to taste, a clove, if liked a little run. When cook pulp through a sieve and stir in sufficient dissolved gelatine. Colour half with cochineal, fill a small border mould with the plain, and a small tall one with the coloured. When set turn out the latter in the middle of the former and serve in a border of whipped cream.

TIRED
WORN OUT, RUN DOWN.

That's what many of us often find ourselves and are so often unable to find the cause. We grow fagged out over the ordinary day's work, listless and lifeless without any reason, devoid of energy or ambition. The appetite grows poor, nights are passed sleeplessly, we have no desire for work or even pleasure. Then come troubles of the nerves, the head, the stomach, the liver, bowels, blood, in fact the system is undermined. This wrecking of the system is appalling—but we are all liable to it any time just the same. Blood and nerve diseases are silent and insidious, they come without warning and do deadly work almost unnoticed. At the very first sign of the smallest symptom of such troubles, use that KING OF ALL REMEDIES.

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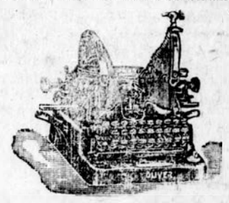

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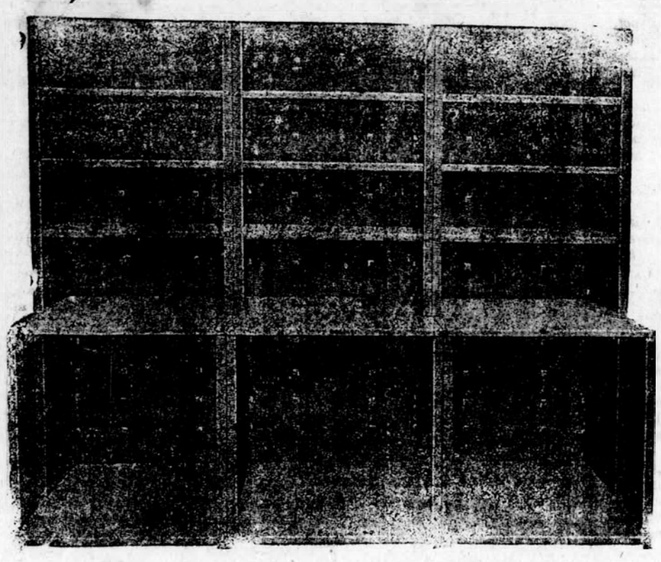

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